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ATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with rain. 36-45). LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 2-5 (36-41). : Rain. ROME: Monday, overcast. Temp. 4-11 (39-DRK: Monday, fair. Temp. —3-2 (23-28).

DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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. 30,150 * PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1980 Established 1887

octors Remove Tito's Leg, Call ondition Stable

By Michael Dobbs

RADE, Jan. 20 (IHT) — it Tito of Yugoslavia was l today to be feeling well g the amputation of his left edical sources cautioned, , that the next two or three uld be critical for the 87-l president in view of his age fact that he suffers from di-

surgery, carried out in the n city of Ljubljana, was the major operation within eight the Yugoslav leader. Doc-id the amputation had be-ecessary because of a blood-cking the arteries of his leg, ause of gangrene, which was ning the patient's life. But lical bulletion did not speci-much of the president's leg n removed.

ials said that Marshal Tito, as earlier reported to be re-an amputation, had person-reed to the operation. He was as saying, "Go ahead, do ity," when told that amputa-as the only solution remain-er an attempt to bypass the d artery failed last week.

Doctors had delayed the amputation as long as possible to enable the Yugoslav leader to regain his strength after the earlier operation.

Yugoslavs greeted the news with qualified relief, since it had been feared that Marshal Tito, the sole surviving political giant to emerge from World War II, might not withstand a second operation so soon after the first.

The bulletin released by the eight-man medical team at the hospital where Marshal Tito has been undergoing treatment for eight days, said that doctors had carried out the surgery at noon today and that the president had withstood the operation well. It added that in medical terms, his post-operative condition was normal.

There was, however, some confusion over the timing of the surgery. Reliable Yugoslav sources said earlier that it had taken place last night.

The Yugoslav authorities ordered a show of increased military vigilance to coincide with Marshal Tito's second operation. Police guards were strengthened on major public buildings and groups of army reservists were summoned for maneuvers.

At the Belgrade airport, where security is normally fairly relaxed, anti-aircraft batteries were installed during the night and soldiers patrolled the main airport lounge with machine guns.

Customs officials at the airport stopped arriving passengers to confiscate copies of Western newspapers containing reports on the president's health and speculation about Yugoslavia's future. Unlike other Communist countries, Yugoslavia usually imposes few restrictions on the import of Western newspapers and magazines.

Foreign observers here described

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Keystone

President Tito

Carter Proposes World's Athletes Refuse to Go to Moscow Olympics

Would Give Russia Month To Withdraw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (IHT) — President Carter today proposed that the world's athletes boycott the Moscow summer Olympic Games or that the event be moved to another country, unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan within one month.

Declaring that "it is very important for the world to realize how serious a threat" the Soviet intervention poses, Mr. Carter said that even if other nations ignored his appeal, "I would not favor the sending of an American Olympic team to Moscow while the Soviet invasion troops are in Afghanistan."

In Moscow, the authoritative newspaper Sovietsky Sport said today the Soviet Union would send its athletes to Lake Placid, N.Y., for the winter Olympics next month no matter what the United States does about the summer Games in Moscow.

Appearing on the NBC "Meet the Press" television program, the president suggested the Olympics could be moved to some other city or canceled entirely if the Soviet forces are not withdrawn.

Permanent Site

"I do not want to inject politics into the Olympics," Mr. Carter said, explaining that he would favor the establishment of a permanent site for both the summer and winter Olympics. He suggested Greece would be an ideal summertime choice.

Mr. Carter, who is honorary president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, has no legal authority to dictate an American boycott. Instead, he said he was making recommendations in the form of a message sent today to officials of the U.S. committee.

As he left the NBC studio, Mr. Carter was asked if he expected a favorable response from the committee. "I think so," he said.

Robert Kane, the committee's president, said he was pleased with Mr. Carter's statement because the president asked that the panel take

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Peking Stops Discussions With Moscow

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Jan. 20 (NYT) — China has decided to cancel talks on improving relations with the Soviet Union as a result of Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry has disclosed.

The negotiations began in September in Moscow as part of an effort by China and the Soviet Union to find a new framework for their relations after Peking decided not to renew its 30-year friendship treaty with Moscow. The treaty expires next month.

There have been conflicting reports over whether any headway has been made in the talks, with some indications that Peking was prepared to drop its longstanding criticism of the Soviet Union for practicing "revisionism."

Yesterday's action in calling off the talks was Peking's first public response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan beyond a series of verbal attacks and votes in the United Nations.

Threat to Peace Seen

In a brief statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The invasion by the Soviet Union into Afghanistan threatens world peace and China's security. It creates new obstacles for normalizing relations between the two countries.

"Under these circumstances, it goes without saying that it is inappropriate to hold these Sino-Soviet talks."

The spokesman declined to say whether the talks had been called off permanently, suggesting that there was always some possibility of a resumption.

China's announcement followed the visit here last week of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who urged the Chinese to take what he called parallel actions with the United States in countering the Russian advance in Afghanistan.

The decision to halt the talks appears to have been a difficult one for China. Peking's leaders had repeatedly said they did not expect sudden or major results from the negotiations. But with their more moderate, less ideological policies of recent years and a strong desire to modernize the country's economy, they also seemed to be genuinely intent on trying to restore normal relations with Moscow.

No date had been set for the next round of talks, which were to have shifted from Moscow to Peking.

U.S. Seeks $400 Million for Pakistan

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT) — The United States is going ahead this week with plans to seek a two-year $400-million aid package for Pakistan even though that country's president Thursday described the sum as "peanuts."

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said Friday that he disagreed with President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's characterization of the aid figure that is divided evenly between military and economic assistance.

"The new resources we are prepared to make available to Pakistan are both substantial and responsive to Pakistan's needs," he said. They are meant to help Pakistan improve its defenses following the Soviet military intervention into Afghanistan.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to present the plan to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow.

Officials Irked

A State Department official said Friday that the administration was so irked by Gen. Zia's derogatory comments that some thought was given to dropping the aid plan or delaying it for a while. "But we decided not to engage in petty jockeying," the official said.

Mr. Carter said that the $400-million total is seen in Washington as only part of a larger package involving other nations friendly to Pakistan.

"The United States alone cannot meet all of Pakistan's requirements," he said. "We look upon our aid as being part of a larger assistance effort and we are discussing this matter with other friends of Pakistan."

Mr. Carter noted that Gen. Zia also wanted to have a treaty with the United States to replace the 1959 executive agreement that pledges the United States to come to Pakistan's help in case of aggression.

The matter was discussed a week ago in Washington when President Carter and Vance met with a Pakistani delegation headed by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. The United States, Hodding Carter said, reaffirmed the 1959 agreement "in strong terms, assuring Pakistan of the seriousness with which we take our obligations under it."

But the United States felt that trying to produce a new treaty would delay efforts to secure the first half of the $400-million aid package, which will be a supplemental to the current fiscal year's request.

Mr. Carter said that the vote in Congress on the aid request would be a good demonstration to Pakistan of U.S. support. To secure the aid, the administration must win Congress' approval for a waiver of the law that bars such assistance because Pakistan is suspected of trying to develop nuclear weapons.

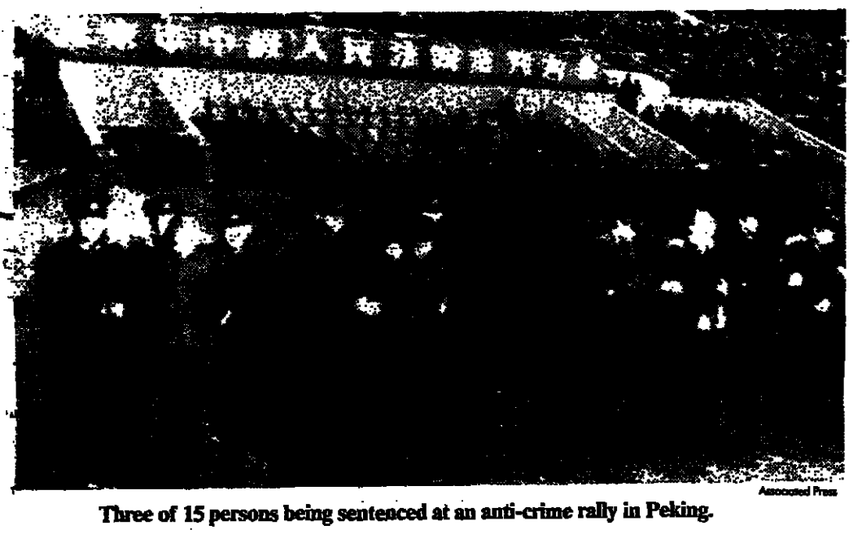
Iran Hints on Taking Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Iran's Islamic regime yesterday cited Afghanistan, India and internal tribal dissent in giving veiled encouragement to Pakistan to accept the U.S. offer of military and economic aid.

An unsigned commentary, broadcast by Tehran Radio and monitored in Washington, referred specifically to the threat to Pakistan posed by the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan.

"The decision of Gen. Zia ul-Haq greatly de-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Three of 15 persons being sentenced at an anti-crime rally in Peking.

Sentencing Seen on Chinese TV

outh Is Condemned at Rally in Peking

ING, Jan. 20 (UPI) — A was shown being sentenced ith yesterday on television an anti-crime rally. He was d of killing his former girl

rally, before a crowd of took place Friday. The re-y Peking Central Television 45 minutes.

spapers said that the youth, pale face and compressed uld clearly be seen on the was executed by a firing shortly afterward.

was identified by the Chinese gency only as Zheng Jianxi-age was not given.

Other Sentences

execution itself was not tele-ut a similar execution was on television late last month. teen other men were sen-at the rally for alleged rob-and molestation of women.

e were sentenced to death, two-year stay of execution to commutation if they be-model prisoners and show f repentence for their crimes. ghtest sentence handed out years.

15 convicted men were d into the packed arena in ffs to hear their sentences. were accused of gang rape bery.

was escorted by two guards. had shaved heads or closely d hair. The guards held the rms throughout the proceed-

Forced Bows

ach man's sentence was read, e-gloved guard pushed his to a bowed position. The au-applauded perfunctorily af-ry judgment. The crowd be-ng out of the arena as Zheng away.

news agency said Zheng "killed his girl friend by strangling her in a desolate place on the outskirts of the city because she had refused to continue to see him. He took her watch and then mutilated her body before burying it. His barbarous crime aroused public anger."

In an address at the rally, the deputy mayor of Peking, Liu Janfu, said the capital's crime problem now is largely under control.

He added that crime in the city had been on the increase since September and urged people to cooperate with the police in checking it.

stice Douglas 's Dead at 81

lliam O. Douglas, 81, a de-r of the oppressed and the lvantaged, a champion of ight to dissent and the man served on the U.S. Supreme longer than any other, is

ituary Page 5

Government Disturbed

Sources Report Moslem Riots in Algeria

By Ronald Koven

ALGIERS, Jan. 20 (WP)— The Algerian government has been disturbed by rioting in three cities of the eastern part of the country, according to several reliable sources in this capital, who said that the protests were led by Moslem fundamentalists.

Some observers believe that the unrest indicates that the wave of religious fundamentalism that has spread across the Moslem world since the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran, has arrived in Algeria. Algeria has been one of the most resolutely secular of the Arab leftist regimes.

Without referring to the rioting, which has not been reported in Algiers, President Chadli Bendjedid last week made an unusually sharp speech warning "those who fish in troubled waters" that "it would be a serious error to mistake tolerance for weakness" on the part of the government.

The Tunisian government has also cracked down in recent weeks against a strong fundamentalist movement that openly expresses its admiration for the Iranian Islamic revolution and its distaste for the Western-style regime of President Habib Bourguiba.

Biskra, Batna, El Oued

The reports from eastern Algeria cited by the sources all agreed that the rioting took place in the middle of last week in the towns of Biskra, Batna and El Oued. Hotels were attacked as well as restaurants where alcohol is served in violation of Islamic religious precepts.

The rioters, said to be inspired by the conservative Moslem brotherhoods, also reportedly attacked the brothels provided for Algerian army garrisons in the region bordering on Tunisia. One version of the reports was that several prostitutes were stoned to death. This point could not be confirmed but the reports from varied sources agreed in other respects.

Coordinated organizational effort was indicated by the demonstrations taking place in at least three separate towns. It was apparently the worst outbreak of public disorder in Algeria since 1975, when spectators at a soccer match between Morocco and Algeria responded to rough police treatment by going a rampage in which a number of policemen were killed.

President Chadli spoke last week of the work of "foreign hands." A well-informed Algerian said that this was a reference to neighboring Libya, whose leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, combines his Arab socialism with far more Islamic fervor than the Algerian leadership has traditionally displayed. But others saw this as also being a reference to Marxist elements in the troubled Arabic-language sections of the University of Algiers.

Mr. Chadli's speech to a meeting of administrators from Algeria's 31 districts was made on Monday but only published Wednesday. The speech was ostensibly aimed against a university strike movement protesting the lack of opportunities for Arabic-language students in predominantly French-oriented Algeria. But the president's words were also clearly directed against religious elements, even though religious demands had not been loudly voiced by the Arabic-language students.

"We know who the Moslem brothers are," said an Algerian official. "They talk after the prayers in certain mosques, and those mosques are watched carefully. They have been trying to create a link between their demands and the Arabic-language demands of the students."

After tolerating the Arabic-language strike for more than two months in a display of liberalism by the year-old Chadli government, the authorities suddenly hardened their stand last week. The students' Arabic posters and banners vanished overnight from university buildings.

The government is responding in part by putting new emphasis on its attachment to Islam. "It is not for certain tendentious elements," said Mr. Chadli, "to give us lessons in Islam or in nationalism."

Reversing the usual stress on socialism, Mr. Chadli spoke of the "affirmation of our faith in our Arabness, in our Islamic religion and in our socialism." Lest the point be missed, he spoke at another point of "our Arab-Islamic values and our socialist choice."

Arabic Speakers

"There is an unholy alliance of the extreme left and the extreme right," said one Algerian official. "They are combining to embarrass the government. Marxists who don't believe in religion are using Islam, and Moslem fundamentalists who are economic conservatives are accusing the government of betraying socialism."

Arabic speakers have been openly discriminated against in the upper reaches of Algerian society. Those who cannot work in French are seriously disadvantaged in seeking better-paid and higher-ranking positions.

In response to protests, President Chadli ordered the Arabization of the courts. Some 600 young Arabic-trained law graduates were made judges, and lawyers who can work only in French find they must now hire Arabic-speaking colleagues to plead for them in court.

The Arabization issue also touches on whether Algeria chooses to remain a primarily Mediterranean and Western-oriented country, culturally and technologically, or decides to move closer to the Middle Eastern orbit. More than a century of French rule left behind a Western social layer that provides the country's link to Western economies.

U.S. Says Special Troops Sent Against Rebels

Soviet Supplies Pour Into Kabul by Air

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 — Soviet planes airlifted supplies into Kabul for the second straight day today in support of their estimated 75,000 troops in Afghanistan, Western reporters in the Afghan capital said. Earlier, it was reported that Soviet mountaineer and counterguerrilla units were being sent to Afghanistan for the first time.

Meanwhile, Pakistan denied press reports that it was staging a military buildup at its border with Afghanistan, and travelers returning to Islamabad said they saw no signs of troop movement. The Pakistani commander of the northwest border region, Lt. Gen. Fazal e-Haq, said last week that he had about 40,000 troops from four divisions strung out along the frontier.

In Washington, Defense Department officials said the Afghan army has dwindled from 100,000 to 50,000 men and that many have joined the Moslem Afghan rebels, who have been fighting what they call a holy war against a succession of three Marxist governments for 20 months and against Soviet occupation troops for one month.

"The Soviets have their hands full," one U.S. defense analyst said. U.S. reports have estimated Russian casualties at more than 1,000 killed or wounded.

U.S. defense officials in Washington said that special Soviet units were being sent to Afghanistan, apparently because the Russian command feels it cannot depend on the Afghan army to fight the rebels.

But the officials said that the move would not represent a significant increase in the total number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan because the Russians are replacing reservists sent last month with regular troops.

In a dispatch from Kabul, Tass said that "there is information" Moslem insurgents in the northeastern province of Badakhshan staged raids "with the direct participation of Chinese 'advisers'." The Tass report also claimed the Afghan army had routed rebels in Talig-an, capital of Takhar province near the Soviet border, and captured American and Chinese-made arms.

United News of India reported Friday that 900 Chinese had entered Badakhshan, where some of the heaviest fighting has been reported since the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan and helped install a new government Dec. 27.

Sources in Kabul have said that Soviet troops and Afghan army regulars are apparently meeting their fiercest opposition in the northeast. The Soviet forces are believed to control all the major towns and highways in Afghanistan, but rebels are still believed to be offering stubborn resistance.

Defense analysts in Washington said yesterday that there are indications the Soviet Union may have to commit as many as 4,000 to 5,000 troops against the rebels in the northeast.

The government of Afghanistan expelled journalists with U.S. passports yesterday after having placed them under house arrest for two days at the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel.

About a dozen American journalists were told to board flights for Frankfurt, West Germany, and New Delhi. Several others had left Friday. They were accused of "slanderous" reporting.

Affected by the expulsion order were 18 American journalists, including correspondents from The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune, the Boston Globe, United Press International and the three major U.S. television networks.

The Afghan government also stopped accrediting Western journalists, and diplomats said this move appeared to be the first step toward expelling the 40 Western, non-American, reporters who remained in Kabul.

In other developments:

- Pakistani Foreign Ministry officials said the necessary two-thirds of the 42 member states have agreed to attend an emergency Jan. 26 session of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad to discuss the situation in Afghanistan.
- Afghan President Babrak Karmal, in an apparent attempt to placate Moslem opposition, joined sabbath prayers on Friday at the grand mosque in Kabul, and addressed the congregation, Radio Kabul reported yesterday.
- The new regime announced it was changing the colors of its red-and-gold flag — a move diplomats said apparently was aimed at improving its image with Afghanistan's 17 million Moslems. Green is the color of Islam.

Authorities Say

Japanese Officers Gave Secrets to Russia

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Three army officers arrested in Japan's biggest spy scandal since World War II might have passed secret information about American and Chinese troop deployments in Asia to the Soviet Union over the last seven years, officials said today.

Police searched the offices of two of the arrested officers today after one of them reportedly told investigators that at least 50 times since 1973 secret information was passed on to a superior who in turn passed it along to Soviet agents.

Officials said that it was the biggest spy scandal involving active Japanese officers in the Japan Defense Force. Gen. Yukihisa Miyanaga, who is now retired, and two of his former subordinates, 1st Lt. Eiichi Kashii and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima, have been arrested and are now said to be under interrogation.

The three men were arrested Friday on charges of passing military secrets to Soviet military attache Yuri Kozlov and his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Pyotr Rybalkin.

• U.S. is silent on Soviet charge that it bugged a Russian building in Washington. Page 3.

Authorities said the information might have included top-secret data on the location of Japanese defense units, American troops in South Korea and Japanese and American intelligence reports on the deployment of Chinese troops.

They said Mr. Kashii and Mr. Oshima have told investigators that they knew the information given to Gen. Miyanaga was passed to the Soviet Union. But the two men claimed that they could not refuse the army general's requests for information because he was their superior officer, police said.

Gen. Miyanaga served several years on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido which put him in the shadows of the Soviet's naval deployment in north Asia. Authorities said that Mr. Miyanaga, who is now an executive of a company supplying electric appliances to the Japanese Defense Agency, also confessed to supplying Mr. Kozlov with classified information.

Russian Leaves

Mr. Kozlov left Japan for Moscow yesterday less than 24 hours after Gen. Miyanaga's arrest. Japanese officials had informed the Soviet Embassy that they wanted to question Mr. Kozlov but Soviet officials refused the request, citing diplomatic immunity. The embassy then announced that Mr. Kozlov's mother had fallen "critically ill" and that the attache had to leave Japan suddenly to go to her bedside.

[Informed sources said that the spy scandal was brought to light through U.S. authorities, Reuters reported. The sources said the Japanese police investigation into the three alleged spies began as the result of information gleaned in the United States from a former Tokyo-based Soviet journalist, Stanislav Levitchenko.

[Mr. Levitchenko, a correspondent for the newspaper Novoye Vremya, was questioned by the U.S. authorities after being granted asylum in the United States last October, Reuters said.]

[Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, winding up a visit to Australia and New Zealand, said the arrest of Gen. Miyanaga, Lt. Eiichi Kashii and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima was "shocking to both Japan and the United States," the Associated Press reported.]

Associated Press

Col. Yuri Kozlov at Tokyo's Narita airport, in transit to Moscow.

Personal Mediation Seen Way to End Deadlock

Sadat, Begin Look to Carter to Join Autonomy Talks

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (WP) — The leaders of Egypt and Israel appear increasingly to be looking toward a new summit meeting with President Carter as the only way to rescue their deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

President Anwar Sadat told a Zaire parliamentary delegation visiting Cairo yesterday that he favors the idea of another Camp David-style summmit with Mr. Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, responding to a similar suggestion last week from Mr. Begin.

Although Washington has said nothing about such a meeting and Mr. Carter seems absorbed by crises elsewhere, both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin thus are on the record in effect asking for the president's personal mediation to bring the talks out of their stall.

The thoughts of turning again to Mr. Carter come as Egypt and Israel approach an important psychological milestone in the execution of their peace treaty as far apart as ever — and increasingly willing to complain about it — in the negotiations to set up Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and West Bank of the Jordan River.

Withdrawal

On Jan. 25 Israel completes its pullback from two-thirds of the Sinai, restoring to Egyptian sovereignty everything west of a line from El Arish in the north to Ras Muhammad at the southern tip of the peninsula. At the same time, the treaty provides for opening of land, air and sea connections and the beginning of normal relations between Egypt and Israel for the first time since the Jewish state was created in 1948.

Casting a dark shadow over this major bilateral step is the increasingly open stalemate in the Palestinian autonomy talks. The chief Israeli negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, called it a crisis. The Cairo press has accused Mr. Begin of trying to distort the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, has warned that unless things change bilateral normalization will suffer.

Underlying the harsh language is Egypt's swift rejection last week of a comprehensive Israeli plan for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The 26-page plan would limit Palestinian self-rule to administrative chores, leaving Israeli occupation authorities in charge of land, water, finances, defense and security.

The proposals differed little from well-known Israeli positions on Palestinian autonomy. Their formal presentation here to a working group of the autonomy negotiations, however, forced a formal Egyptian rejection and brought negotiators face to face with their sharply conflicting aims in the talks.

Previous negotiating sessions had tried to avoid topics that could lead to such frontal and fundamental disagreement. Although Egypt presented no similar comprehensive plan, its negotiators outlined goals that included a Palestinian legislature and executive with far broader powers than those envisaged by Israel. As a result, the aura of harmony carefully maintained despite lack of progress during eight months of talks quickly dissipated.

Also in the background was the summit meeting at Aswan between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin that ended 10 days ago with the two leaders unable to disguise their deep disagreement on the nature of Palestinian autonomy as provded for in the March 26 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance suggested in Washington that regional security needs created by the crises in Afghanistan and Iran make progress in the talks all the more urgent. His comments, which paralleled observations by Mr. Ghali, were poorly received in Israel and generated new fears of U.S. pressure for Israeli concessions.

The new U.S. chief negotiator, Sol Linowitz, also has stressed the need for progress in the autonomy talks to smooth the way for regional security cooperation with such Arab states as Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Linowitz is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia next weekend to meet Saudi leaders and assure them of U.S. intentions to keep the Palestinian part of the peace treaty alive. He also is to meet Jordan's King Hussein, stop in Egypt and Israel for more negotiations, and then confer with King Hassan of Morocco on his return trip to the United States.

As early as last fall — before Mr. Linowitz replaced Robert Strauss as chief U.S. negotiator — Egyptian foreign ministry officials predicted that Mr. Carter would have to become personally involved again before any progress could be made on Palestinian autonomy. This impression appears to have strengthened as Mr. Linowitz is seen here as having less influence in the White House than his predecessor.

Mr. Ghali and his foreign ministry have put greater stress than has Mr. Sadat on linking the autonomy talks with the pace of bilateral normalization. Mr. Sadat's talk of a three-way summit to get the talks moving suggests, however, that he, too, is losing patience with the lack of progress.

The semiofficial Egyptian press has reported recently that Egypt intends to dole out concrete normalization steps during the next six months only according to Israeli concessions in the autonomy talks.

Canal Without Water

An Egyptian official was quoted as saying that the beginning of normal relations Jan. 25 will be "like digging a canal but without letting any water run through it" unless the autonomy talks make progress.

Taha Mahgoub, who heads a foreign ministry task force defining normalization with Israel, said that despite agreement in principle neither the Israel's El Al airline nor the Egyptian lines Egyptair will be operating direct flights between Cairo and Tel Aviv immediately as Mr. Begin announced. Other officials have specified also that despite the opening of land borders only limited traffic will be permitted across the Sinai between Israel and Egypt.

Past experience has shown, however, that these displays of reluctance could be swept aside on orders from Mr. Sadat. Observers also noted that they coincided with what foreign ministry officials anticipate will be condemnations from other Arab countries after the Jan. 25 normalization and the exchange of ambassadors scheduled one month later.

Reports Apparently Unfounded

Officials Caught in Mideast War Scare

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM (LAT) — Generals, diplomats and high-ranking officials of several governments found themselves caught up last week in the first Arab-Israeli war scare of the 1980s. According to the Israelis, the Syrians were eager to go to war.

The deputy commander of Israel's Northern Command said so, as did Prime Minister Menachem Begin. "We have reports that the Syrians may start warlike actions against us," Mr. Begin said.

In Syria, what the Israelis were saying was interpreted as an indication that Israel might be preparing to attack Syria. A Damascus newspaper said, "Such statements have always preceded every Israeli aggression . . . ."

By Thursday, it was clear that the war clouds were mostly over the headquarters of Israel's Northern Command where the crisis originated. How all this started and developed is under study in the upper echelons of the Israeli Defense Forces where there are some who worry that such an incident could trigger a war. "It was like a bouncing ball," an officer said. "It just got out of hand. As we know, such things can be dangerous."

Higher authority apparently has let the deputy commander of the Northern Command know of its displeasure. Israel's editorial writers have twitted Mr. Begin for his part in the war scare.

The basis for the reports was said to be intelligence accounts that Syria was receiving large supplies of Soviet-made military equipment of the latest type. Accompanying them were Soviet advisers, the reports said.

"But since September there have been no changes in the Syrians' deployment," an Israeli officer said after all the information from across the northeast frontier had been reassessed. "There is no evidence on the ground of any Syrian threat. The general assessment of our people is that the Syrians will not do anything." The CIA offered the same assessment to U.S. diplomats.

A brigadier general in northern Israel saw it all differently earlier in the week. He delivered his opinions to a delegation of British Conservative Party members who toured the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights and were then briefed at his headquarters. "Syrian President [Hafez] al-Assad is interested in a war with Israel, whether because he wants to torpedo the Israel-Egypt peace treaty as fast as possible or because of the shaky domestic situation with Syria," the newspaper Ha'aretz quoted the general as saying.

'We Are Prepared'

The visitors had asked the general's opinion, Ha'aretz said. Mr. Begin, who was questioned when he met the Britons in Jerusalem on Monday, backed up the general. He mentioned reports that the Syrians may start warlike actions and added: "We are following the developments vigilantly. We are prepared. We are not intimidated."

The military writers of Israeli newspapers found experts who supported Mr. Begin and others who disagreed with him but all mentioned the arms flowing into Syria from the Soviet Union.

Actually, Syria is in considerable disarray. One-third of its army is in Lebanon as the mainstay of an Arab League security force, and Syria's attempts to work out a united front against Israel with Iraq and Jordan have been sidetracked amid bickering.

Still, those who see a real threat of war point out that Arab leaders often use the Israeli issue to distract their people's attention from local troubles.

On the eve of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel in 1977, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, who was then Israeli chief of staff, warned in a newspaper interview that Mr. Sadat might be planning a surprise attack on Israel under the cloak of peace. Gen. Gur apparently was alarmed by Egyptian military maneuvers that coincided with Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The interview appeared under the headline "If Sadat Plans Another Deceit, He Will Find Us Ready." Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, fearing that Gen. Gur's remarks might ruin the chances of peace, was said to be on his way to fire Gen. Gur when his car overturned and he was injured. Gen. Gur finished his term of office and Mr. Sadat finished his peace mission. And Israel's generals, undismayed, still are peering across the borders with suspicion — and still talking.

2 Soviet Advisers Slain By Rightists, Syria Says

DAMASCUS, Jan. 20 (AP) — Moslem Brotherhood gunmen shot and killed two Soviet military advisers and seriously wounded a Russian railway engineer in attacks in two provincial towns, the official SANA news agency reported yesterday.

That agency said that Soviet Air Force Col. Boris Sozlov and a military engineer, Lt. Col. Yaurizinko Victor, were slain Wednesday in the central Syrian town of Hama, about 120 miles north of Damascus. Peter Zaboloni, the railway engineer, was shot several times the same day in the northern Syrian town of Aleppo "but has survived and is out of danger," the agency said.

It reported agency that two members of the outlawed organization were killed and that 16 were arrested in connection with the attacks.

Western diplomats estimate that the Soviet Union has 2,000 military advisers and 500 technicians in Syria.

On Friday, a bomb exploded at the Damascus office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, wounding one person and causing heavy damage, SANA said. It blamed the Moslem Brotherhood for the bombing.

The dispatch said that Syrian officials accused American and Israeli agents of "guiding and supporting the terrorists who mounted these attacks." It gave no further details.

The Moslem Brotherhood is banned in Syria and all leftist Arab nations. The Syrian government has said the brotherhood seeks to replace the regime of President Hafez al-Assad with rightist reactionary groups, and that its terrorists killed 120 persons in Syria last year.

In Beirut, the pro-Syrian newspaper Al Sharq said yesterday that Syrian authorities had uncovered a plan for widespread assassinations of Soviet advisers by the organization.

The newspaper, which has access to leaders of Syria's ruling Socialist Ba'ath Party, said that the plan called for bombing Soviet targets in various Syrian cities, and that the explosion at the Aeroflot office was part of the "sabotage and subversion campaign brotherhood terrorists have undertaken in Syria."

Communists Expel 2

DAMASCUS, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — The Syrian Communist Party, in an internal dispute over how far it should cooperate with the government, has expelled two of its Central Committee members, party sources said yesterday.

The sources said that a third member was removed from the committee, but not from the party. Five other members of the committee were given warnings, the sources added. The eight had criticized the line followed by the party leadership under General-Secretary Khaled Bakdash, which had apparently received the support of Moscow, the sources said.

The Syrian Communists have two members in Syria's Cabinet.

Carter Proposes a Boycott Of Moscow Olympic Games

(Continued from Page 1)

the issue to the International Olympic Committee.

"I was very pleased that he did not advocate a boycott," Mr. Kane said. "A boycott would take us out of the Olympic movement and we would have no voice in deliberations . . . There is a great difference in deciding not to send athletes for a good cause than to undercut the Olympic movement."

Asked about the difference between a boycott and not sending a team, Mr. Kane said: "This has been difficult to make clear. We don't want to abdicate our position in the IOC. To boycott would take us out of that."

Presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler was asked at the White House what would happen if the U.S. Olympic Committee refused Mr. Carter's request. "I don't think that contingency should arise," he said.

Mr. Cutler said the president informed U.S. allies of his plans during the night. He said he expected Canada, Britain and West Germany to go along for sure.

In Dublin, Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, today called Mr. Carter's stand supporting a U.S. boycott a "hasty decision" and said the consequences could prove disastrous to sport throughout the world.

Mr. Killanin said Mr. Carter's plea for an alternative site or sites was both legally and technically impossible.

In the television interview, Mr. Carter also said that the United States is committed to help protect Pakistan, a nation that borders on Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, "involving military force if necessary."

He also said that the Soviet intervention had added a new element to the situation in neighboring Iran, where 50 Americans have been held hostage since Nov. 4. Mr. Carter said:

"Many responsible officials in Iran now see that this major threat to Iran's security and peace . . . is becoming paramount and that there will be an additional effort on their part to secure the release of the hostages and remove the isolation of Iran from the rest of the civilized world.

"The best thing for Iran to do now is to release the hostages, to seek redress of their alleged grievances in the international fora and the courts of the individual nations and to begin to strengthen themselves against a possible threat by the Soviets . . ."

Mr. Carter said he would continue to seek economic sanctions against the Tehran government and to bring concerted international pressure to win freedom for the hostages.

The president also said he seeks a unified, stable and independent Iran, although the regime's "abhorrent act" in condoning the seizure of the hostages could not be ignored.

Sovietsky Sport said Russia would send its athletes to Lake Placid but raised the threat of IOC sanctions against U.S. participation in the 1984 Los Angeles Games if the American team boycotts Moscow this summer.

"Some American reporters are already trying to muddy the waters and are circulating rumors that, supposedly, the participation of Soviet Olympic champions in the Lake Placid competitions is 'in question because of the present state of Soviet-American relations,'" the newspaper said in a long commentary published today.

There were these other developments during the weekend in the Afghanistan affair:

- Mr. Carter, reacting to the refusal of longshoremen to load grain for the Soviet Union, directed the Commodity Credit Corp. to begin buying up the backlog that threatens to clog U.S. markets. At the same time, he called on Congress to expand the Food for Peace program.
- In Peking, a visiting U.S. congressman said that China is considering increasing its purchases of U.S. grain, although not necessarily just to help with the agricultural surplus after Mr. Carter's decision to suspend shipments to the Soviet Union. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., also said the Chinese planned economic and military aid to Pakistan, but "I did not personally get any indication of a plan to give arms or anything else" to Afghanistan or Iran.
- Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, warned yesterday that what it termed the new "Carter doctrine" being planned in Washington confronted the world with the prospect of a "complex period" in international relations. The article was presented as an advance comment on the speech to be given by the president on Wednesday, when, the paper said, he was expected to proclaim his own doctrine for foreign policy in the 1980s.
- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today said her policy on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was "neither pro-Soviet nor pro-American, but pro-Indian." She said a major concern of her new government was to "see that the cold war between the superpowers does not escalate into a hot war, and does not engulf India."
- In Terni, Italy, Italian Communist Party chief Enrico Berlinguer said today that the Soviet intervention was unjustifiable and should end immediately.
- The Saudi State radio reported that Qatar and Djibouti have decided to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow, and the head of the Egyptian Sports Council said that Egypt will probably boycott the Games if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops.

Castes Battle in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Twenty-six persons were injured Friday in clashes between Harijans (Untouchables) and upper-caste Hindus in the southern village of Kila Arasur, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday. It said 22 persons were injured on Thursday in similar clashes in another village in the area

Belgian Coalition Survives a Crisis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Belgian coalition government survived another crisis early yesterday after Flemish and French-speaking ministers agreed on a new compromise, which is being kept secret.

Three French-speaking ministers of Premier Wilfried Martens' five-party coalition were dismissed earlier this week over the language issue. The government thus lost its constitutional linguistic parity and was virtually illegal since the ministrial posts must be evenly distributed among the the groups.

The secret agreement is to be submitted to special congresses of the four coalition parties over the weekend and early next week. If it is approved, three new ministers will be appointed to complete the Cabinet that will then ask for a vote of confidence in parliament. The center-left coalition has been in power less than a year, but it has already been repeatedly shaken by the always revived language dispute.

Bonn May Raise Defense Budget For This Year

BONN, Jan. 20 (NYT) — After months of U.S. prodding, the West German government is considering an increase in its 1980 defense budget in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Armin Grunewald, a government spokesman, said yesterday that West Germany was likely to expand its part in maintaining North Atlantic Treaty Organization capabilities as the United States widens its involvement outside of Europe.

The government's willingness to spend more money for defense represents a considerable turnabout. For months, Bonn had rebuffed criticism from Washington that it was failing to meet a joint pledge by NATO members to increase their defense expenditures by 3 percent this year.

Mr. Grunewald said no percentage increase had been discussed within the government. The budget now calls for an outlay of about $22.4 billion for defense, an increase of about 2 percent in real terms. Expanding the figure to 3 percent would mean adding about $525 million in defense spending.

How the extra money would be spent was not made clear, but Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said in a television interview that West Germany would be willing to play a more active military-assistance role in Turkey, and in filling gaps created in Europe if U.S. or British troops were deployed in the Gulf or elsewhere.

Offshoot Palestinians Claim Paris Murder

KUWAIT, Jan. 20 (UPI) — A breakaway Palestinian guerrilla group today claimed responsibility for the murder of Youssef Moubarak in Paris last Thursday.

In telephone calls to Al-Siyasa and Al-Qabas newspapers, the revolutionary council of the Palestine National Liberation movement said that Mr. Moubarak was executed after being convicted by a special court of conveying information to Salah Khalaf, second in command of the el-Fatah Palestinian guerrillas, and for withholding funds possessed by the breakaway group.

Greek-Turkish Talks Set

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministry officials will meet in Ankara Feb. 18 and 19 for a fifth round of talks aimed at solving territorial disputes between the two countries, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Tito's Leg Amputated

(Continued from Page 1)

the heightened security measures as primarily symbolic. They are apparently intended to demonstrate Yugoslavia's readiness to deal with any attempt to take advantage of uncertainty here in the event of Marshal Tito's death.

The state of alert has also had the effect of reassuring the population that everything is under control. Predictably, President Tito's illness has served to unite Yugoslavia's many different national groups who are traditionally divided along historical, cultural, and religious lines.

Officials here are pointing to a sharp rise in the number of applications to join the Communist party over the last week as evidence of an upsurge of patriotism and unity. Tens of thousands of Yugoslavs have sent messages to the president calling for his recovery.

Meanwhile, from neighboring Albania has come a statement that suggests an abrupt about-turn in its attitude towards Yugoslavia. After denouncing what they described as "the Titoist revisionist clique" for years, the Albanians issued a statement over the weekend pledging to fight alongside the Yugoslavs in the event of a Soviet invasion.

Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, who is 72 and who is himself believed to be ill, has been a bitter foe of Marshal Tito in the past. But he apparently feels that the time has come to end their differences. Albania, which has successively jettisoned alliances with Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China, has no larger country as a patron.

Yugoslav officials discount fears of any immediate Soviet move against their country. But they have made it clear that, if President Tito dies, his successors will adhere to his policy of strict nonalignment in world affairs.

7 Berlin Policemen Hurt

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP) — Seven West Berlin policemen were injured by stones thrown yesterday by Communist demonstrators outside the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church to protest construction of a maximum security prison for terrorist suspects.

Soviet transport trucks in convoy to pick up water north of Kabul to supply troops outside the ci

News Analysis

U.S. Journalism Was Too Much for Ira

(The following dispatch was filed before the expulsion from Iran of journalists working for U.S. news organizations.)

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN (NYT) — American journalists generally consider it poor form to run in packs, but last week some of them were given no choice. More than 100 representatives of U.S. newspapers, news agencies, television and radio networks and news magazines were ordered to leave Iran.

The ruling Revolutionary Council's justification was that the Americans were guilty of biased reporting, having focused more on the plight of the U.S. diplomatic hostages, and other less attractive aspects of the Islamic revolution, than on Iranian complaints about the deposed shah. British and West German journalists were put on notice that they might be turned out next if their coverage did not become more sympathetic.

Some Iranian officials tried to put the best face on the expulsion, contending that it might facilitate the release of the hostages by depriving their captors of publicity. Certainly, the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 have played upon the Western media to convey their radical opinions on virtually every subject. Yet, as a diplomat from a Third World nation observed, by this logic "they should have thrown out everyone."

'Wanted a Scapegoat'

A veteran British reporter, who asked not to be named because he is remaining in Tehran, said: "I think that the Iranian government wanted a scapegoat for the failure of the world at large to show any sympathy for its position. They chose to pin the blame on what they called the Zionist press barons in America."

The basic divergence, however, was more cultural than ideological. "What they seemed to find lacking in us was a restraint or self-censorship. That the press would have a mind of its own is very alien to them," said Arden Ostrander, a CBS-TV producer who had been in Iran since the first week of the embassy takeover.

"On the basis of what we read or see in the press, there is a large gap between our concept of press freedom and that of Western nations," acknowledged Abolghassem Sadegh, the deputy minister of National Guidance responsible for the foreign press. "Unfortunately, Western mass media report certain matters that may be factual as far as the occurrence is concerned but they do not induce to the reader the truth of the matter as it should be."

Formal Oath Dropped

Iran has known only a brief taste of press freedom, in the interregnum between the shah's departure and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's return. The shah kept the domestic press under his thumb and tried to bribe or intimidate foreign reporters. Under the ayatollah, the Iranian press has regressed to become what Mohammed Abdoli, an Iranian college teacher of journalism, called a "public relations bureau for broadcasting and printing the communications and news releases of top clergymen and other key government officials."

Yet, as the minister of National Guidance, Nasser Minachi, observed, foreign journalists were allowed a surprising amount of freedom for a new revolutionary state, despite individual expulsions of some U.S. reporters last summer. A formal oath binding visiting journalists to tell the truth was shelved, as was a rule requiring a ministry official's presence at all interviews.

Western reporters were admitted en masse after the embassy seizure because the government saw an opportunity to expose them to the corruption and cruelty that had prevailed under the shah. Sightseeing tours were organized to the most damning remnants of his regime — its palaces and prisons. The abuses were reported, but many Americans annoyed the Iranians by not devoting more attention to what one newsman dismissed as "a year-old story."

Some U.S. news organizations, notably the television networks, were accused of becoming part of the scene around the embassy. While the crowd chanted and waved their fists to the cameras — in one instance switching into French to accommodate a Canadian television crew from Quebec — the rest of the Iranian capital went calmly about the mundane business of living. One Tehran official fretted that Iranians living in the United States were getting a warped picture of their own country.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, the secretary-general of the Revolutionary Council, said that some "clever" American reports were even finding their way back into the Tehran press.

The last straw was probably not the preoccupation with the embassy but the extensive coverage of ethnic clashes between Azerbaijani follo ers of Ayatollah Kazem Shariatm dari and Khomeini loyalists back by revolutionary militiamen. Af a firing squad executed 11 Azerba janis earlier this month, prompti new unrest, the militiamen steeri all the reporters they could find a flight back to Tehran and the pr vincial governor banned forei journalists from landing at Tabri airport.

By last Monday evening, the Re olutionary Council had conclud that the Americans had becom more a liability than an asset.

Makes Conciliatory Gesture

Khomeini Moves to Stem Sunni Boycott of Election

TEHRAN, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, faced by a presidential election boycott in Iran's ethnic border region, today made a conciliatory gesture towards their Sunni Moslem populations.

An announcement from his office in Qom said that the ayatollah was prepared to see an amendment to the Islamic constitution to allow orthadox Sunnis to have their own courts and tribunals in regions where they predominate over members of the Shiite sect.

The guarantee of Sunni minority rights was dropped from the original draft of the constitution but Ayatollah Khomeini's statement indicated he was prepared to see it restored by a referendum.

The decision of Iran's constitutional council of experts to make the form of Islam practised by the majority Shiite sect the state religion, while neglecting Sunni minority rights, has been a major issue among the Kurdish, Turkoman and Baluchin minorities where the Sunni sect predominates.

Ayatollah Khomeini's announcement was immediately welcomed by Baluchi leader Molavi Abdulaziz who lifted the boycott. But Kurdish spiritual leader Ayatollah Ezzedin Hosseini and Mohammad Mohammadi of the Turkoman movement said they did not think that the move would fundamentally change their attitude to next Friday's election.

The Sunnis lost their leading candidate yesterday when Ayatollah Khomeini ruled that anyone who had not voted for the Islamic constitution could not stand for the presidency. His target was Massoud Rajavi, nominee of the radical People's Mujaheddin guerrilla organization, who had campaigned for regional autonomy and equality between Sunnis and Shiites.

The Mujaheddin today formally withdrew Mr. Rajavi's name from the list of presidential hopefuls and a spokesman for Sheikh Ezzeddin said yesterday the debarring of Mr. Rajavi would provoke an election boycott in Kurdistan.

Meanwhile, air force Major Haydar Mokhayar and Sgt. Akbar Abdollahi, who were arrested during recent disturbances in Tabriz, were to go on trial before a revolutionary court today, the Pars news agency reported.

Alleged Coup Leader

Pars gave no further details of the case, but the Tehran newspaper Kayhan yesterday quoted the head of the Tabriz Islamic Tribunal, Hojatoleslam Seyyed Hossein Mussavi, as saying Major Mokhayar was one of the main elements in an alleged coup plot involving 50 officiers and men from the Tabriz air base. Up to 30 were still being sought, the paper said.

The Tabriz jail director, Hassan Yazdani, said yesterday that authorities had arrested 25 air force officers on charges of plotting a coup and with providing arms and ammunition to the opposition Moslem People's Republican Party. At least 10 persons died and 100 were injured in clashes in Tabriz earlier this month between the party's militants and government supporters.

Militants holding 50 or so U.S. hostages in Tehran released documents they said they had found at the U.S. Embassy referring to Abbas Amir Entezam, a deputy premier in Iran's first revolutionary government who was arrested last month.

One of the documents read over radio and television was a letter allegedly written by the U.S. charge d'affaires to the U.S. state department, saying he had thanked Mr. Entezam for helping to normalize U.S.-Iranian relations.

The students have accused Mr. Entezam of collaborating with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Reappearance

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the secretary of Iran's ruling revolutionary council, reappeared in public last night after a four-day absence and dismissed rumors that he had been in political trouble.

Ayatollah Beheshti attended a meeting of the council and later said that the rumours were part of "the psychological warfare of the enemy."

He was last seen publicly in a television interview on Tuesday. The following day he missed his regular press conference and, according to diplomatic sources, also failed to meet an unspecified diplomatic appointment.

Gap in Hostage Talks

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (LAT) — A senior UN official said today that major gaps still exist in negotiations to release U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The remarks came as a clarification of a statement made earlier the day by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that a package for the release of the hostages had been worked out. Mr. Waldheim made the statement shortly after his arrival here for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization conference, which begins tomorrow.

Mr. Waldheim's press secretary, Rudolf Stajduhar said the secretary general's words referred only to the basic framework developed during his visit to Tehran earlier this month. That framework meets the Iranian demand for an international commission of inquiry to be established to investigate excesses committed during the shah's rule for return for the hostages' release.

However, despite continued negotiations and recent diplomatic efforts, the problem of timing remains unsolved. Iran wants the inquiry to be conducted, and its report submitted and adopted by the Security Council before discussing the release of the hostages, he said.

The United States has refused any settlement which would place preconditions on the release of the hostages.

Letters Nearly Identical

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — Several U.S. hostages in Iran have sent nearly identical letters to U.S. newspapers and television stations urging that they not be forgotten as U.S. POWs were during the Vietnam war.

But all of them said: "Many of us, including myself, have been interrogated. However, no American diplomat has been tortured."

The letters also said: "We would like to ask you to continue to pray for us and to contact your senators and congressmen and ask them to do everything they can do to obtain our release. Please do not let us be forgotten as our POWs were during the Vietnam war."

The militants who stormed the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 did not seize control of the entire compound immediately, according to a letter from a hostage that was carried to the United States on Friday and published in a Milwaukee newspaper yesterday. This was the first indication from a hostage of continuing resistance during the takeover.

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wa Caucuses Seen as Chance Gain Early Campaign Edge

Adam Clymer

DINES, Jan. 20 (NYT) — trudged through snowy knock on doors and cantled the weather to make appeals this weekend in hours of the first critical f the 1980 presidential

At stake in tomorrow's Iowa precinct caucuses was less the chance to get a first grip on the state's small delegations to the two presidential nominating conventions than an opportunity to establish an early edge in public perceptions of the two races — the role once played by the New Hampshire primary.

For Republicans it is an opportunity for former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California to translate his commanding lead in the national and state public opinion polls into tangible results. But it is also the first chance for his challengers to establish his vulnerability.

For the Democrats, Iowa offers a chance for President Carter to show that his political recovery is real and to discourage his challengers' partisans.

'First Real Test'

But Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has an opportunity to prove that his personal campaigning and an impressive field organization can overcome Mr. Carter's ties to the state and the incumbent's advantages in a time of foreign policy crises.

Sen. Kennedy has risks, too; for it was he who defined this event more than three months ago as the "first real test."

As to issues, Mr. Carter has personally phoned thousands of Iowans to say that he deserved their support because of his steadiness in a time of crisis. The others have accused him of earlier weakness and inconsistencies that brought on the current problems, but they rarely hit hard on the crises in Afghanistan and Iran.

However, they have all attacked the curtailment of grain shipments to the Soviet Union, a move that is unpopular with farmers in this key corn-producing state. They also complain of rampant inflation. Mr. Carter's supporters, especially Vice President Mondale, respond that the president is being patriotic while his foes are being political.

But there were more party differences in last-minute tactics than in substance. The Democrats have begun to chide each other about alleged "dirty tricks," such as putting out false information on caucus sites and times. And while all camps phoned their supporters and then sent their messages out in radio and television commericals, the Republicans also campaigned in person.

Strong Republican Effort

Mr. Reagan and his leading rival in this state, George Bush, toured Iowa in person. So did Sens. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee and Bob Dole of Kansas, former Gov. John Connally of Texas and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois. Only Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, who has made no real effort here, stayed away.

But the Democratic candidates stayed out of the state. The Kennedy organization said that it had at least one volunteer knocking on doors in each of the state's 2,531 precincts. The Carter side relied heavily on phone calls and appearances by such supporters as Tom Hall, the country music star, and J.C. Turner, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, which endorsed Mr. Carter on Saturday. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California was making no serious effort here.

Tomorrow's events are only the first part of the Iowa system for selecting 37 Republican and 50 Democratic delegates to the presidential nominating conventions, which account for less than 2 percent of each party's total.

Tomorrow night each party will conduct caucuses in living rooms and public buildings around the state, where delegates will be chosen for county conventions in March, the next step in a four-tier selection process that will end in June.

Inordinate Attention

All the attention being given to the caucuses by candidates and the news media has increased public interest far beyond the level of four years ago, when Mr. Carter established himself as a serious presidential candidate by getting 29 percent of the Democratic precinct delegates. At that time 38,000 Democrats and 24,000 Republicans went to the caucuses.

Turnouts of 55,000 Republicans and 60,000 Democrats were the most common predictions for tomorrow's caucuses.

The Democrats will record the presidential preferences of the delegates who are elected in each precinct, then calculate them in a way that very roughly represents eventual national convention strength.

The Republicans will not ask their delegates' preferences. Instead they take a straw poll of everyone at party caucuses and use it as nonbinding "beauty contest."

, Tax Panel Hard Put Define Small Oil Firm

By Art Pine

NGTON, Jan. 20 (WP) — Senate conference com- come close to a compro- esident Carter's proposed ax bill, but remains divid- key issue of how to treat nt oil drillers under the-

makers appeared to agree hat the independents ve to pay about $25 bil- $227 billion in new reve- bill would raise over the ars — about half the $50- x exemption they got in : bill.

r, the two sides remained on how small an inde- hould have to be qualify er tax rate. The Senate ecial treatment for those 1,000 barrels a day or House would set this at els, on grounds that the triction would include too drillers who do not have cash problems.

e industry, the issue is one ottest ever. The major oil s fear that if the independ- granted too large an ex- the larger firms will have up the difference in taxes.

onference panel is racing to action on the tax portion of the bill by Wednesday, in time to avoid criticism from the president when he delivers his nationally televised State of the Union speech that night.

White House press secretary Jody Powell announced Friday that the president was glad to see the conferees "back at work," and said approval of the measure was needed to deal with the Iranian crisis.

The panel's strategy appeared to be to halve the exemption the Senate granted the independents while at the same time raising the tax rate that chamber voted to impose on newly discovered oil — a setback for the majors.

There was no immediate agreement, but the conferees appeared to be negotiating for a tax rate of 25 percent to 30 percent on newly discovered oil — compared with 10 percent in the Senate bill and the 50 percent voted by the House.

The two sides appeared likely to approve a flat 65 to 70 percent tax rate for existing oil, combining now-separate categories for oil discovered before and after 1973.

The bill also contains $14 billion in tax credits to encourage the use of alternative energy sources and additional proposals to help finance heating bills for the poor.

S. to Seek Pakistan Aid spite Gibe by Gen. Zia

ontinued from Page 1)

n the internal situation in stan." Tehran Radio said. iet forces continue their ad- and approach the Khyber d if U.S. aid is completely itional, the general would nore quickly and could have r reply to adverse reaction e countries in the region."

commentary said that if "the nist of government of Af- n succeeds in consolidating ion and overcoming its in- position" it might threaten :'s stability by "agitating ing aid" to Baluchi and Pashtun tribesmen living in Pakistan.

The radio also noted the return to power in India of Indira Gandhi, "who with her anti-American views and close ties to the Kremlin has always been a cause of anxiety to the Pakistanis." But it also noted that U.S. aid might be advantageous to Pakistan in the short term but could some problems in the long run considering the "sensitive situation" in the region — apparently meaning Afghanistan and India.

Huang Hua in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China said yesterday that Soviet aggression in Afghanistan poses a serious threat to regional peace and security but like all aggressors, the Soviet Union is bound to be defeated.

Mr. Huang, 66, made the remarks at an Afghan refugee camp in the village of Azzakhel, 18 miles (29 kilometers) north of Peshawar, the capital of North-West Frontier province that borders Afghanistan.

Mr. Huang arrived last week to express support for Pakistan, its longtime ally in Central Asia. The timing of his trip also has coincided with unconfirmed reports that Chinese troops are entering Pakistan to bolster its defenses.

He said that the Soviet Union plans to make further movements into areas adjacent to Afghanistan; Afghanistan is bordered by China, Pakistan, Iran and the Soviet Union.

Proposing Dump Toxic er Into River

AS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20 The U.S. Department of as applied for a permit to million gallons of radioac- ontaminated water into the River about 15 miles west ouis, the Kansas City Star today.

tar said the Missouri Divi- Environmental Quality is the application, in which rtment's Oak Ridge, Tenn., laboratory asks permission ually discharge the water river at Weldon Spring.

ater from waste ponds at a eldon Spring formerly used ium processing performed ction with the U.S. nuclear program contains toxic active chemicals. These in- um 226, a potent cancer- ent that is present in con- up to about 40 times the maximum allowed al drinking water stan-

er, the department said doubtful that dumping the ve water would have any t adverse environmental ecause it would be released ual rate that hould allow lution.

l and state records show r supply intakes for St. t. Charles and St. Louis are downstream from the discharge point.

U.S. Fines as-Station ief $2,500

MI, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Fed- ergy officials have fined a station operator $2,500 rging what was believed e highest price in the na- 1.61 a gallon for unleaded m gasoline and $1.53 for gasoline.

artment of Energy audi- id that they also ordered erator, Raymond Slapion, rn $2,000 to customers ought gasoline at his Un- tion. Mr. Slapion was also to lower his prices to and $1.14.8

auditors said the new are 5 cents less than Mr. normally would be al- to charge under regula- Service station operators wed to sell gasoline at 16 ver the price they pay for

Fishermen Stop U.S. Navy Guns In Puerto Rico

VIEQUES, Puerto Rico, Jan. 20 (AP) — Fishermen protesting the use of a portion of this island for target practice by the U.S. Navy managed to stop the shelling for more than an hour yesterday before being driven off by U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

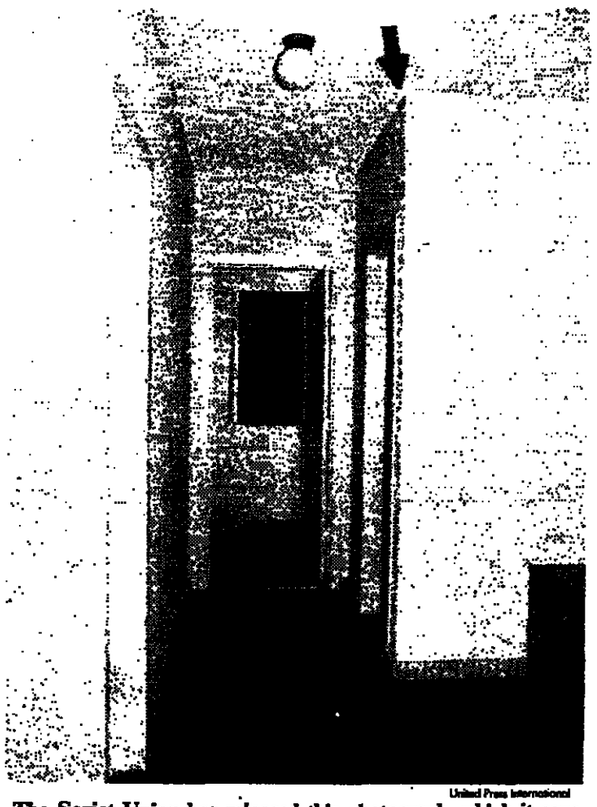
The ship-to-shore firing practice by some 15 warships began in the morning on a restricted area of this island off the eastern tip of Puerto Rico, but was interrupted when 11 fishing boats entered the zone. No arrests were made before firing was resumed.

The U.S. Atlantic Fleet, joined by several British and Dutch warship, began its annual winter maneuvers this week with some 38 craft involved.

Bomb Blast in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 20 (AP) — A bomb exploded early yesterday in the offices of the Varadero Travel Agency in suburban San Juan, shattering the glass doors and smashing the concrete entrance stairway. There were no reported injuries. The Cuban-exile terrorist group "Omega 7" said that it had planted the bomb, the third bombing against the agency since it opened in December, 1978.

Varadero was the first agency here to arrange visits to Havana for Cuban exiles under President Fidel Castro's new policy of encourging exiles to return to the island for visits. The agency's first director, Carlos Muniz Varela, was shot and killed last April 28 as he was driving from his office to his mother's home. Omega 7 has also said that it was responsible for the murder.



United Press International

The Soviet Union has released this photograph, which it says shows the room in the new Soviet living quarters in Washington in which a listening device (indicated by arrow) was discovered.

Russians Release Photographs

U.S. Silent on Accusation Of Bugging Soviet Posts

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP) — U.S. authorities have declined to comment on Soviet charges that the United States implanted secret eavesdropping devices in the new Soviet Embassy apartments here, except to confirm that a Soviet diplomatic protest about the alleged bugging was presented to the State Department last Monday.

A State Department official said that the acting ambassador from Moscow, Vladillen Vasev, "waved around" photographs of eavesdropping devices while making his protest to the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. The Soviet Embassy released some of the photographs on Friday to back up the charges, which were published in the government newspaper, Izvestia.

The Izvestia article suggested that the bugs were found when the nine-story apartment building was completed last October. There was no explanation of the timing of the diplomatic protest and public charges, but U.S. officials expressed the view that the deepening discord between the two nations was an important factor.

History of Protests

The United States has protested vigorously against Soviet bugging of U.S. diplomatic facilities in Moscow. A listening device, found in the Great Seal of the United States in the U.S. ambassador's residence in Moscow in 1952, was displayed to the United Nations by Henry Cabot Lodge, then ambassador to the United Nations, during the U-2 crisis in 1960.

More than 40 hidden microphones were discovered in the walls of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow between 1953 and 1964, according to the State Department. When the political section of the embassy was remodeled in 1975, scores of bugs were reported found, including 11 in one room. More devices and a secret tunnel to service them were discovered at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in 1978.

The Izvestia account said that "the amazing acoustics" of the new Soviet apartments here enabled the FBI and the CIA to hear "every sound, from a word spoken in the drawing room to a whisper in the bedroom or a splash of water in the toilet." The article charged that the eavesdropping devices were put into the walls with the approval of high-ranking U.S. authorities.

Constructors Unavailable

Soviet Embassy officials here said that the plaster in one corner of an apartment concealed loops of wires and listening devices attached to a transmitter hidden in the wall of other parts of the building. An employee of George Hyman Construction Co., contractors for the embassy apartments, said that no one was available who could comment on the Soviet charges.

The Izvestia article, which was transmitted abroad by Tass, also charged that "tens of secret microphones and other eavesdropping devices have been discovered and removed" from Soviet offices and homes on U.S. soil. The article charged that these included:

- Bugs in a suburban settlement of the embassy near Washington.
- Devices in the building housing the Soviet trade delegation.
- An "impressive eavesdropping system" at the Soviet consulate in San Francisco.
- Microphones in the upholstery of staff cars of the Soviet delegation and of Soviet members of the international secretariat at the United Nations.

Soviet Embassy officials said that an official protest had been made to the United States whenever bugs were found.

The new eavesdropping charges were made as the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, returned on Friday from six weeks in Moscow. In the interim, Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan, bringing a sharp downturn in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Shots Used Widely in Developing Countries

2 Strains of TB Vaccine Found Ineffective

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT) — Two strains of an anti-tuberculosis vaccine widely used in developing countries have been found ineffective in the largest study of the vaccine ever conducted.

The finding, in a seven-year study involving 360,000 people in Madras, in southeastern India, has shocked international health circles, but it has not resulted in suspending the use of the vaccine, called BCG.

Although BCG is seldom used in the United States, millions of doses of it are given in injections each year to people around the world to control the spread of tuberculosis, the leading reported cause of death among infectious diseases.

The results of the study, which was supported by the United States government and the World Health Organization, were published in The Journal of Indian Medical Sciences and The Bulletin of the World Health Organization.

French, Danish Strains

Although earlier studies had shown wide variability in the efficacy of BCG and the immunization has been controversial, few if any experts had doubted that the vaccine afforded some degree of protection.

Questions had centered on the extent of protection offered by various strains, or varieties, of BCG. Two varieties, the French and Danish strains, were chosen for the study in India in the belief that they were the most potent ones available, based on laboratory tests on animals. Neither was found to be effective.

Dr. George Comstock, a professor of epidemiology at Johns Hopkins University who was a consultant to the WHO for the study, called the results "tragic because we have no idea which BCG is good and which is not."

Efficacy Defended

"There's an urgent need to reassess the situation," said Dr. Donald Henderson, dean of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, a former WHO official. "The most likely explanation is that the two strains are ineffective, but I am not sure the study says that other BCG strains necessarily are bad."

The two strains are still being used because laboratory tests continue to show that they are potent, Dr. Karl-Ludwig Hitze, head of the WHO tuberculosis section, said in an interview. "There is nothing wrong with these vaccines," he asserted.

Dr. Hitze speculated that the results pointed to "something peculiar" in the way tuberculosis behaved in southeastern India. He said immunological, genetic and other biological differences, singly or in combination, might account for the vaccine's failure in that population.

Other experts expressed doubt in interviews about BCG's efficacy. Dr. Comstock, who was among those who checked the scientific design of the study before the data were independently collected by others, dismissed "a faulty design" as an explanation for the vaccine's failure.

The WHO is planning two scientific meetings at its headquarters in Geneva to determine whether policies should be changed and whether further studies are needed. The first meeting will be held in April.

BCG is the only vaccine currently used against tuberculosis, which is transmitted when the causative bacterium is spread through the air and in droplets. The infection can be cured by months of treatment with antibiotics, but such treatment is too costly for most developing countries. They usually rely on BCG immunization as the basic means of tuberculosis control.

Statistics on tuberculosis cases and deaths are based on voluntary reporting, and the figures are considered imprecise because the medical surveillance systems are rudimentary in the areas where the infection is most common. According to the WHO, there are 3.5 million new cases of tuberculosis each year and more than 500,000 deaths.

The BCG bacillus was developed by Dr. Albert Calmette and Dr. Camille Guerin as an antituberculosis vaccine in 1921. The abbreviation stands for bacillus Calmette-Guerin. The several BCG vaccines marketed around the world are derived from the original French vaccine. The two strains studied in India were prepared in laboratories in France and Denmark and have been in use for many years. The vaccine is used in many European countries.

Britain Wants EEC Move To Lift French Lamb Ban

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Britain tomorrow will demand immediate Common Market action to make France lift taxes on imports of British lamb, officials said today.

Agriculture Minister Peter Walker will block any new Common Market policy on production and marketing of mutton until France has removed the duties, the officials said.

Mr. Walker will talk privately in Brussels with the EEC farm commissioner, Finn Gundelach, asking him to seek an immediate injunction against France in the European Court. They will meet during a two-day conference of EEC agriculture ministers that is to discuss reduced EEC spending on milk, sugar and beef and to consider the effects of the U.S. cutback in agricultural exports to the Soviet Union.

The European Commission has already decided to send France back to the court for imposing the duties. These replaced a total ban on the lamb imports that the court ordered France to lift last September.

No new court ruling was expected for several months, however, and the officials indicated that Britain was becoming angrier over delays in forcing free access to French markets.

Britain was concerned that the EEC commission might delay legal moves to avoid a further embarrassing court case, the officials said.

The founding principles of the Common Market intended that trade between members should not be hindered by artificial barriers.

But France has barred or imposed special levies on British mutton imports since the beginning of 1978, fearing that an influx of cheaper British meat would harm French producers.

IRA Says Blast In Train Was Bomb Accident

BELFAST, Jan. 20 (AP) — A statement attributed to the Irish Republican Army said yesterday that a bomb carried by an IRA member in a passenger train exploded accidentally and that he was among the three persons killed in the blast.

The written statement, sent to the press here, offered "deepest sympathy" to relatives of the victims of the explosion Thursday on a crowded commuter train as it rolled through a Belfast suburb. The statement, signed "The Belfast Brigade of the Provisional IRA," named the dead IRA man as Kevin Delaney, 26, from the Springhill area of Belfast. It said he was on a bombing mission at the time.

A 17-year-old schoolboy and a 36-year-old Nigerian accountant also were killed in the blast and scores were injured. Five persons were reported still in hospitals being treated for burns.

In other violence in the province, police found the body yesterday of a prison officer who had been shot dead near Limavady, 50 miles northwest of Belfast. They said the 35-year-old officer left work at Magin Prison near Limavady Friday night and was driving home when he was shot.

The car went off the road and into a field where the body was found when police were called to investigate. No group claimed responsibility for the slaying.

Connally Favors Arms for China

RED OAK, Iowa, Jan. 20 (UPI) — John Connally said yesterday that, as president, he would consider selling "unsophisticated" weapons to China as a step to counter Soviet military adventurism.

"It might well be that we should sell them [China] some unsophisticated weapons — artillery, tanks, not the most up-to-date ones, and a great many others," the former Texas governor told reporters.

"The People's Republic of China has not shown that it is expansionist in its plans, whereas the Soviets are," he added. "The stronger the Chinese get, the more troops the Soviets will have to put on the border and pull out of Moscow, or Afghanistan, or Eastern Europe."

EEC Unemployment Up

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — The number of persons without jobs in the European Economic Community has increased to nearly 6.2 million, or 5.7 percent, the EEC said.

Caracas Recalls Havana Envoy After Incident

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 20 (AP) — Venezuela has recalled its ambassador to Cuba for consultation because police fired on Cubans seeking asylum in the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies in Havana, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said yesterday.

Mr. Zambrano spoke to reporters at Lima's international airport before flying home from a meeting of Andean Group ministers.

"Venezuela maintains a clear and categorical position on this question," Mr. Zambrano said, announcing the recall of Ambassador Cesar London Lovera. "We feel that the right to asylum, which our country considers of first importance, is in jeopardy."

Venezuelan and Peruvian spokesmen confirmed Friday that two groups of Cubans had been given refuge during the past week, one in each embassy, after crashing through the gates in motor vehicles under fire from Cuban militiamen.

Apparently no one was injured at the Peruvian Embassy, where about a dozen persons were said to have driven onto the grounds Thursday night. But one person was reported killed and one wounded at the Venezuelan Embassy, where three persons including the injured one were taken in Tuesday.

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Some Back Vatican, Others Shocked

Reaction in U.S. to Kung Case Is Mixed

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP) — The recent disciplining by the Vatican of theologian Hans Kung has been viewed by U.S. religious groups variously as a setback to the ecumenical movement, a threat to academic freedom or a move that was overdue.

On Dec. 18, the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith formally declared that Prof. Kung could no longer be considered a Catholic theologian because his teachings have questioned three central doctrines of the faith: papal infallibility, the divinity of Christ and the teaching authority of the church.

Prof. Kung's bishop, Georg Moser of the Rottenberg-Stuttgart diocese, appealed to Pope John Paul II to reconsider the edict. But after a meeting between the pontiff and five German bishops — who were believed to have been instrumental in the Vatican's move — the pope said that the order would stand.

While the initial protests against Prof. Kung, one of the world's leading liberal theologians who teaches at the University of Tubingen in West Germany, have come largely from Catholics, non-Catholic church leaders have expressed concern that the ecumenical ties that have developed since the Second Vatican Council have been threatened.

'Profane Act'

The Vatican's action, said one group of senior Protestant theologians, has "brought the churches perilously close to the reopening of old divisive wounds."

The influential nondenominational weekly, Christian Century, called the move against Prof. Kung, "a profane act by the Sacred Congregation."

Part of what troubled the Century was the people's acquiescence.

"It is as instinctive for inquisitors to hold inquisitions as it is for crocodiles to eat explorers," the editorial said. "That the pope reviewed the case and went along with it is the deeply troubling sign . . . Why go easy on Galileo after the centuries and help create new Galileos now?"

Last fall, the pope stated that the church had erred in forcing the 17th-century scientist to recant views that have since been proved correct.

'Step Backward'

The Century suggested that the most serious result of the Kung affair was the climate of intellectual fear that it created. "Timid bishops, seminary rectors, Catholic university officials and theologians themselves, not knowing whose company to keep or how far to go in the pursuit of truth, will lose the kind of daring which Christianity needs today if it is to outthink the secular world on urgent issues and help the community of faith survive into a new day," it said.

The United Methodist Reporter, a widely circulated independent weekly, said that "the Roman Catholic hierarchy has taken a step backward which is bound to conjure up images among Protestants of a time when the former Holy Office crushed reasoned dissent, created an atmosphere of inquisitional sterility and thus cut off meaningful dialogue with non-Catholics."

The executive board of the North American Academy of Ecumenists — 150 Catholic, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox scholars — questioned the fairness of the procedures used against Prof. Kung. "The action against this renowned Roman Catholic theologian will inhibit him and consequently many others in their service of teaching to all Christians," the board said.

Nine Lutheran theologians who have been involved in the official Catholic-Lutheran dialogue expressed dismay at the "secret and nondialogical" proceedings used against Prof. Kung and expressed fears that the action "will hinder further Lutheran-Roman Catholic relations."

In support of the Vatican, James Hitchcock of the University of St. Louis, who said he was speaking on behalf of about 500 members of the Fellowship of Catholic Scholars, cabled the pope that all members of the orthodox-oriented group fully endorsed the action against Prof. Kung. "By his writings and lectures, Father Kung has unsettled the faith of innumerable numbers of Christian faithful," Mr. Hitchcock said.

Two unofficial rightist Catholic publications went even further. Twin Circles not only applauded the Kung censure but also demanded that U.S. Catholic bishops "move swiftly and decisively" against American Catholic theologians who supported Prof. Kung to "quell this latest rebellion."

DC-10 Fracture Copied in Tests

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 20 (AP) — American Airlines officials at the company's maintenance and engineering center here said that they have been able to duplicate a crack blamed for the crash of a DC-10 in Chicago that killed 273 persons.

The plane crashed on takeoff near O'Hare International Airport on May 25, 1979, after a wing engine fell off. W.P. Hannan, chief of engineering for American's Maintenance and Engineering Center, said yesterday that technicians have finally been able to experimentally duplicate a 10-inch crack in an engine pylon bulkhead, and that this might held explain why the DC-10's engine fell off.

Previously, engineers had not been able to duplicate the fracture, which the National Transportation Safety Board had listed as the probable cause of the accident. Other DC-10's owned by American and other carriers had been flown safely with cracks in the same location, but the fractures were only six inches long. In the tests at the center, crews had to determine what caused the crack to reach a critical length of 10 inches.

Mindanao Blast Kills 1

MANILA, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — A grenade exploded Friday night at a local election rally at Cotabato on Mindanao in the southern Philippines, killing one woman and injuring 20 persons, police said. They were looking for three men thought to belong to the Moslem rebel Moro National Liberation Front.

PSYCHANALYSE STRUCTURALE
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L'Institut de Sciences Humaines d'Avignon (I.S.H.A.) organise à Paris 7 sessions dirigées par :
M. E. Douliére, professeur de pyschanalyse;
Mme A.-M. Marseille, historienne psychanalyste;
Mme N. Almar-Launay, docteur en médecine.
* Samedi 2 février 1980, de 15 à 18 heures : Séminaire de Psychogénèse :
- La phase schizoparanoide.
- Entrainement à la méthode des associations libres.
- Apprentissage de l'interprétation comparative.
(participation aux frais : 200 francs.)
de 20 h 30 à 23 h : Conférence : Psychanalyse et expérience religieuse.
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* Dimanche 3 février, de 10 à 12 heures : Cours de nosologie psychiatrique : la pathologie du deuil, deuil chez l'obsessionnel, l'hystérique. Deuil et psychose.
(participation aux frais : 200 francs.)
de 15 à 17 heures : Introduction à l'étude des mythes et symboles : Les contenus irrationnels de l'histoire.
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Move the Olympics

Enough suffering families and shattered nations can testify to the price of restoring peace, once broken. And in these times of megatons and superpowers, even past experience is no guide. We must face a simple truth: an unstable balance of power, an irresponsible act of force, can send many of us to oblivion in less time than it takes to write an angry letter to our legislators. World peace, today, depends on a chain of small moves, a continual righting of equilibriums.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a stroke of naked force, arrogantly flaunting the expressed will of a majority of nations. Red Army troops and steel are on the Iranian border, a short day's drive from the Straits of Hormuz. They are along the Pakistan border, wreaking political havoc by their very presence. The action, beyond question, endangers world peace. Nations that deplore that threat to stability must answer. Short of a military response — which would be a reckless overreaction — the most telling blow would be to diminish Soviet leaders in the eyes of their own people. Moving the Olympics would achieve that purpose.

Those who understand Soviet society know how crushing a blow it would be. In a closed society, the state can shape public opinion and awareness. It can deform truths and elicit sympathy for iron rule. But to accomplish this, the state needs the legitimatizing cachet of international respect. The deep embarrassment caused by a shift in venue would shake Soviet leadership badly. The leaders' command is firm over their disparate peoples, but no government has limitless control over internal political forces. Divisions within the Kremlin itself would be damaging. Moving the Olympics from Moscow might not bring troops out of Afghanistan, and it might not alter the composition of the government. But it would certainly weigh heavily in the Soviet Union's calculations before committing further aggression.

Moving the Olympics is not enough in itself; it is a minimum response. The Soviet Union has shown repeatedly in the past that it is willing to weather temporary international contempt in exchange for longer term political and strategic gain. This was a grave enough threat when military action was within its own established sphere of influence. But a bald strike into Central Asia is a step in a new direction. Measures against Moscow must not be seen as token gestures designed to register displeasure. They must significantly restore the balance of power. And, if they are to be effective, they are likely to require sacrifice.

Arguments that the Olympic Games' future might be threatened or that money would be lost are insignificant in comparison to what is really at stake. If the games cannot be moved, they should be boycotted by all nations that oppose the Soviet invasion. It is dangerous even to think there is a choice in the matter.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Price of U.S. Doctrine

If there has to be a Carter Doctrine this week to cope with events in Asia, it will need a more speakable slogan than the promised "Framework for Regional Cooperation." That may sound more constructive than "containment" and more righteous than "balance of power." But if the problem is containing Soviet military and political advances to the Gulf, why not say so? And if containment requires greater countervailing local and American strength, why not admit as much and get on with it?

One reason is the Carter administration's neurotic fear of sounding too much like Henry Kissinger. Another is the fear of sounding inconsistent, after trying to subordinate Soviet policy to other foreign problems. But events have shown that some overriding American interests can be defended only by confrontation, or understanding, with the Soviet Union. That continuity of concern should never be minimized for political effect.

One does not have to believe, with Kissinger, that every radical's gain is an American loss, to share his worry that unchallenged Soviet intervention can become a habit and lead to conflict. One does not have to believe that Vietnam was a test of American resolve to accept Kissinger's conclusion that failure there raised dangerous doubts about our power elsewhere. One need not agree that America could have saved the shah to see that his collapse left the Russians better placed to exploit instability in the Middle East.

Doctrine should not be the problem. America's interests in the Middle East, and its oil, are no different than they have been for decades. What has changed is the surrounding political climate and our economic and military capacity to shore up the Asian levees, from Turkey to Taiwan.

President Carter seems to sense the challenge. His laudable campaigns for human rights and against arms exports have yielded to containment. Erecting barriers to Soviet power means collaborating with undemocratic regimes and sending them modern weapons. It requires more mobile American power, a larger military budget. The American interest in Afghanistan has little to do with freedom there. The White House alarm rang not for Soviet puppets in Kabul but for Soviet divisions that cast a new shadow on the region.

Carter's responses so far may remind the Soviet leaders of the risks of American hostility. Better a White House tantrum than Soviet misunderstanding: If Iran falls apart, the Marines might have to block the Red Army from the oilfields and the Gulf.

It is far more likely, however, that the same blocking effect will have to be achieved by diplomats rather than soldiers, by shoring up weak and often hostile regimes over the years. Only the most diligent diplomacy can meet Iran's urgent need for new ties in the West; or get Pakistan and India to subordinate their mutual fears to cooperation with the West; or resolve the Palestinian issue to liberate Moslem politics from a passionate grievance; or enlist the help of West Germany and Japan, whose policies are shaped by dependence on Communist and Third World trade.

The rules of restraint that now govern Soviet and American behavior in Europe and in the nuclear arms race are not easily transferred to the Asian arena. Yet they must be preserved for their own value. Sustaining collaboration during confrontation is the hardest trick. Kissinger performed it well at the height of the Vietnam War, but the effort collapsed, not only because his president lost authority but also because America lost so much strength in the oil trauma. American wealth and diplomacy became mortgaged to the oil producers; inflation became endemic; allies became economic and diplomatic competitors.

Ultimately, the strength of the United States depends on more than the clarity of its purpose, the skill of its leaders and the respect of its adversaries. No doctrine of commitments and containments will work if the country cannot afford to pay for it. Wealth drained by foreign oil is drained from national security. Whatever Carter may say this week, an oil-dependent and poorer America will be a weaker America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Promise of Gene-Splicing

When a small scientific company announced last week that it had made a laboratory version of one of the human body's most important disease-fighting substances, it was a heartening reminder that we live in a world of scientific promise as well as peril.

The feat was accomplished by using the gene-splicing techniques known as recombinant DNA technology. For the past several years most of the publicity accorded these techniques has emphasized their potential dangers — the remote possibility, for example, that new organisms might emerge and cause devastating epidemics. Now those dangers seem to have been minimized.

The latest advance, announced by Biogen, S.A., involves production in the laboratory of interferon, a compound used by human cells to fight viral diseases and cancer. Conventional methods for making this scarce substance are prohibitively expensive, but gene-splicing may allow large-scale production at relatively low cost. The possibilities include use of bacteria to produce insulin and other therapeutic molecules; improved fermentation techniques for making antibiotics, and the bacterial production of ethyl alcohol for use in gasohol.

No doubt there will be exaggerated claims of breakthroughs. But recombinant DNA technology seems poised at the threshold of advances as important as antibiotics or electronic semiconductors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 21, 1905

LONDON — Mr. Winston Churchill has been challenged to a duel, not with the rapier, but with the more homely fisticuffs. An allusion he made in a recent speech to Sir William Edward Murray Tomlinson, senior member for Preston, as "this miserable old man," has brought a demand for an apology from Mr. Edward Clarkson, a veteran Preston Conservative. "If it is not forthcoming," the letter proceeds, "I shall be under the necessity of requesting you to fix the time and place where we can settle the matter in true Lancashire fashion, or Queensberry rules. If I fail to give you the best drubbing you ever had, I shall feel ashamed of my name."

Fifty Years Ago
January 21, 1930

LOS ANGELES — Sixteen persons speeding towards Los Angeles after an afternoon at the races at Agua Caliente, Lower California, Mexico, found their tri-motored airplane a flying coffin today. Every passenger save three was mangled and burned beyond recognition, and the two pilots of the plane were also killed. The toll of 16 makes this crash the outstanding tragedy of history in the point of the number of deaths. Fourteen persons were killed when a giant sightseeing plane "pancaked" on a freight train at Newark, March 18 last year, while the same number of lives was lost at Rio de Janeiro on December 14, 1928, during a reception for Santos Dumont, air pioneer.

'We Shall Fight in the Speeches, We Shall Fight on the Flagpoles, We Shall Fight on the Bumper Stickers . . .'

Awaiting Soviet Overtures

By Seweryn Bialer

WASHINGTON — There are those who say the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan does not represent anything new in Soviet behavior. They see this as just one more natural step on the Soviet road of expansion and imperialism. The change, they say, is in the Western perceptions about Soviet policies, especially on the part of those who did not expect this Soviet move. I would like to suggest, however, that the invasion of Afghanistan signifies a major change not only in Western perceptions of Soviet policies but also in Soviet perceptions and behavior.

During the past 15 years, the Soviet Union succeeded in achieving strategic parity with the United States and in evolving into a global military power. The major thrust and concern of Soviet international policies in the Brezhnev era were how to translate successfully the new Soviet military power into political power and influence in the international arena while avoiding a direct confrontation with the other superpower, the United States. In the last few years, Soviet behavior has become more assertive and dangerous, as illustrated by Soviet adventures in Angola and Ethiopia, and by the use of military proxies to further Soviet interests.

New Priorities

However, the Soviet decision to invade Afghanistan constitutes a watershed, a qualitatively different step in acquiring political power abroad by military means. For the first time, the Soviet Union used its own military forces on a huge scale outside its own satellite empire — the sphere of influence that the Soviets acquired as spoils of victory after World War II. This in itself indicates a new degree of confidence, self-assertiveness and expansionism that would necessitate major reassessment and countermeasures on the part of the West alliance.

Equally important, however, are the reasons behind the decision to invade Afghanistan. In my opinion, these can be found in a reordering of priorities and in changes in the assumptions that underlaid the policies of the Kremlin until now. The priority of the Soviets has been to keep a balance between their desires and needs to prevent a drift toward a major war or a dangerous confrontation with the United States and their appetite for new international spoils.

These priorities have been upset. The assumptions on which the Soviets acted for a long time were that they had much to hope for from a cooperative relationship with the West, and especially with the United States, and that they had much to fear from the United States if their behavior became too adventurous. These assumptions have now been dismissed.

It would be easy and very reassuring to assume that the Soviet leadership has made a miscalculation in its Afghanistan decision, that it did not anticipate the American reaction that has already occurred or that it did not consider the long-range implications for the Soviet relationship with the United States. I cannot for one moment think that this was the case. From everything that is known about Soviet decision-making, one can only assume that the Afghan decision was made in a careful and deliberate process during which the pros and cons were closely examined.

In the long run, of course, it may happen — as it has often happened in the past — that Soviet greed will be proven a poor guide and that the long-term reactions of the West will turn the decision into a miscalculation. Nevertheless, the decision itself was carefully weighed — and the assumptions and reordering of priorities that are hidden behind the decisions are most disturbing.

In analyzing Soviet international behavior, we are accustomed to saying that the Soviet leadership usually engages in low-risk and low-cost operations. It may well be that from the Kremlin's perspective, the Afghanistan action also meets these criteria. If this is so, then the Soviets have undertaken a major redefinition of what "low risk" and "low cost" mean.

Why have such a reordering of priorities and redefinition of assumptions taken place?

- Because the Soviets apparently consider that the relations of international force, and especially of international military power, have changed drastically in their favor.
- Because they see as compromised the American long-term resolve to counteract Soviet expanionism.
- Because they see the new turmoil that envelops many Third World regions, and at which the West is forced to look helplessly, as a rare opportunity for Soviet advancement that they are afraid and impatient to let slip by.
- Because, however much they may need Western technology, know-how and credits, they were disappointed by the degree of cooperation in this area with the United States, and they believe as well that Japan, Germany and other industrial Western allies will not follow the American examples in denying the Soviets high technology.
- Because they believed on the one hand, that the SALT agreement was already dead and, on the other hand that the United States and its allies would have no choice but to resume arms-control negotiations after a decent interval.
- Because they felt that the recent agreement to strengthen NATO and to put new nucledar missiles into the European theatre precludes successful pressure on America's European allies.

Soviet behavior in Afghanistan creates a new danger of successful Soviet adventurism in the Middle East. The current Iranian non-government may not last long. The Iranian revolution may well, and probably will, evolve toward the left. The Soviets are now well poised to exploit such a development in a country of infinitely greater importance than Afghanistan.

It is pure wishful thinking to see a Soviet Vietnam developing in Afghanistan. The decisive use of Soviet military power almost inevitably ensures them the necessary control over the country. The guerrillas fighting in the mountains will probably not be eradicated for a long time. But the Soviets will have enough control to maintain the puppet regime in power. After all, they have the experience of fighting with much less power their own Moslem guerrillas, the Basmachi of Central Asia, for over a decade.

One can be sure of one thing: in a few months' time, after the Afghan dust has settled, new and enticing peace overtures will come from Moscow; let bygones be bygones, and let us start again, will be the theme. When we again start to look for ways to regulate the conflict and to search for areas of agreement and cooperation — and look we must — let our first priority be to convince the Russians that their recent priorities and assumptions are as dangerous for them as they are for us. Let us convince them that, indeed, they have a lot to hope for and a lot to fear from the United States.

(The writer is director of the Research Institute on International Change at Columbia University.)

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The State of the Union

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The White House tells us that President Carter's State of the Union address will deal primarily with Afghanistan and Iran. If true, this is not really good enough, for what we need now is an honest accounting of the State of the Union, followed by a serious debate in the Congress about where the nation stands at the beginning of the 1980s.

This is what the American people, the allies, and even the Soviets and the Chinese would like to hear. Not what Carter guesses is in Brezhnev's or the ayatollah's mind — for all we know there is nothing there but fear and confusion.

Ideally, Carter's State of the Union address should not be a prime-time TV show, but the start of a discussion on the floor of the Congress, before television if possible, in private if necessary, with the president and his Cabinet in the well of the House, presenting and defending their policies and seeking a consensus on where we are in this crisis of domestic and world affairs and where we are going.

Good Politics

Carter has indicated in the past that he was ready for some such open exchange with the Congress — he even proposed when he was elected that he should have an office on Capitol Hill to encourage common policies for common problems — but lately, he has been avoiding all debate and suggesting, with the help of Vice President Mondale, that opposition to his embargo on grain to Moscow is unpatriotic.

This is obviously good presidential politics for Carter. The more he emphasizes the dangers of foreign policy — the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the tragedy of the American hostages in Tehran, the illness of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia and the threat of Soviet domination of that country after Tito is gone — the less the American people think about inflation and other domestic problems, and the more they rally to the president's support.

You have to admire his political skill. With the help of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, he has neutralized and even stunned his opposition in both parties. He has almost eliminated the hawks by surrendering to their fears and their policies of scrapping the strategic arms limitation treaty, raising the military budget by 5 percent above inflation in the coming years and changing his mind on measures to protect the environment.

He could be right. Maybe the Soviets have invaded Afghanistan in order to dominate the eastern border of Iran and move through Baluchistan to strangle the flow of oil from the Gulf to the United States, Europe and Japan. It may even be that Moscow sees in the illness of Tito an opportunity to bring Yugoslavia back into the Soviet orbit and get access to the ports of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, as they have longed for warm-water ports leading to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

But there are several things wrong with these nightmare scenarios. First, if the Soviets want to get ports at gateways of the Gulf of Oman, it is probably much easier to do so by moving south through the flatlands and political chaos of Iran than by fighting their way through the mountains of southern Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

Also, taking over Yugoslavia is no daisy. It has the third-strongest army in Europe. The Yugoslavs held up 14 Nazi divisions in their mountains in the last World War. To get at Yugoslavia, the Red Army would have to move across between 300 and 400 miles of Romania, whose government is not exactly chummy with the Soviet Union.

Moves Considered

Finally, any major military move by the Soviets to capture Yugoslavia would almost certainly lead first to a wider Balkan and European war, and any Soviet lunge to dominate the oilfields and sea lanes around the Gulf would bring the United States and the other industrial nations into a third world war.

This does not mean that such madness is impossible, but merely that it should be debated seriously before we jump into another expensive round of the arms race that would force us to devote the rest of the 1980s to dealing with the inflationary consequences of a defense budget of over $200 billion a year.

What is decided in the emotional atmosphere of a presidential election will certainly affect the State of the Union for the rest of the decade and maybe even for the rest of the century.

Carter is undoubtedly right in saying that we have come to a critical phase in world politics. But it cannot be handled merely by rallying around the flag and the president. It requires the development, after serious analysis and debate by the president and the Congress, of a bipartisan foreign policy which has the understanding and support of the American people.

We have the opportunity at the start of the 80s and the election campaign to define the problems for decision. Carter ducked the invitation to debate the issues in Iowa, but the Congress can insist on debating his State of the Union address, either with him or without him.

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New Locutions Needed

Driven to Dictionary By the Crisis Crisis

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Crises always generate platitudes, but sometimes turn up useful old words or bright coinages.

A reader, Saul Singer of Brooklyn, suggested "androlepsy" to describe the Iranian crisis, driving me to the second edition of Merriam-Webster's New International Dictionary: "The seizure by one nation of the citizens or subjects of another . . . to enforce some right claimed by the former against the latter." The obscure term was dropped in the third edition by lexicographers who evidently presumed the practice and its description had disappeared from civilization.

The Economist, a magazine published in London and always interested in neologisms, coined "ochlotheocracy" to describe Iran's government. "You are no doubt familiar with the word 'ochlocracy,'" writes Robert S. Salomon Jr. of New York, fortunately adding, "meaning 'mob rule.' In coining the word 'ochlotheocracy,' The Economist has provided a religious connotation to mob rule."

A powerful, little-used word was discovered in a diplomatic cable leaked by the State Department to embarrass Sen. Edward Kennedy after his attack on the idea of asylum in the United States for the deposed shah. The cable was from the American ambassador to Argentina, Raul H. Castro, to his superiors at State, summarizing the reasons given by Argentina for not wanting the shah; among them was reluctance to expose that nation to attacks from prominent United States politicians, as well as "recrudescence" of terrorism. This was defined as "recurrence" in some newspapers, but that loses the flavor: "to recur" means only "to occur again," but "to recrudesce" means "to break out again," evoking the loathed return of a boil or skin disease that had abated. Either an Argentine foreign official speaks English colorfully or Ambassador Castro is improving the quality of our State Department cables.

Finally, the crisis crisis. When the Korean War needed a name, it was officially dubbed "the Korean Conflict" by a Congress which had never declared it a war. The events in Iran are called "the Iranian crisis." But a crisis — from the Greek "to separate" — is a decisive moment, or turning point requiring quick resolution. A "chronic crisis" is a contradiction in terms. "Affair" is not somber enough, and "matter" is weak; Russell Baker alluded to "situation" by writing of deliberations in the "White House Stalemate Room."

"Stalemate" is a possibility, although it has macabre overtones: "stale" is rooted in the Old French "safe place," where ambushers lie, and "mate" means "death." In chess, a stalemate occurs when any move a player made would place his king in check; the result is a draw. ("Checkmate" comes from the Persian "shah mat," or "the shah is dead.")

Deadlock? Challenge? Standoff? Fresh locutions to resolve the crisis crisis would be welcomed.

Meanwhile, an event in the same area churned up a word long used in the newspaper business: "Afghanistanism," which means "too much interest in foreign affa[illegible] William Ringle, chief corresp[illegible]ent of Gannett News Service, [illegible] the term to my attention and [illegible] me on its track. The meaning [illegible] ways pejorative: "It was used [illegible] back — back before World Wa[illegible] recalls Turner Catledge, form[illegible]ecutive editor of The New [illegible] Times, "as a criticism of the [illegible]age of far-off places at the ex[illegible] of local news." Murrey Marc[illegible] The Washington Post gives t[illegible]porter's view of the word's [illegible]ing: "writing about a place or [illegible]ject so offbeat that nobody kn[illegible] you're right or wrong."

According to Merriam-Web[illegible] "6,000 Words," Afghanistan [illegible] chosen because it was so re[illegible] where little of interest to Ame[illegible] happened. Now, after the rece[illegible]viet move across its border[illegible] country has become a cyn[illegible] Says Catledge: "You can't [illegible] about 'Afghanistanism' anymo[illegible]

"You might have a go at ri[illegible] the world of 'cannot help b[illegible]' writes Barbara Bernstein of [illegible]ville Centre, N.Y.

Easy. "Cannot help but" [illegible]fuses two different idioms: "I [illegible] not but do it," and "I cannot [illegible] doing it." In the first, the [illegible] means "other than" — "I ca[illegible] but do it" means "I cannot do [illegible]erwise." In the second, the "h[illegible] means "help myself from," or "[illegible] myself" — thus, "I cannot [illegible] doing it" means "I cannot [illegible] myself from doing it."

What, then, does "I cannot [illegible] but do it" mean? Jacques Barz[illegible] editor of the current edition of [illegible]son Follett's "Modern Ameri[illegible] Usage," says, "It means that [illegible] does not know the existence of [illegible] distinct idioms."

"Cannot help but" is confus[illegible] redundant and sloppy. I hope [illegible] day's kick in its mouth will cu[illegible] its use, though I can't help but th[illegible] that this diatribe won't rid [illegible] world of the squared idiom.

Objection to As

Unaccustomed as I am to gra[illegible]matical prescription, let me regis[illegible] an objection to the overuse of "as[illegible]

"The New York Times Compa[illegible] named Walter Mattson as pre[illegible]dent," wrote The Wall Street Jo[illegible]nal, "succeeding Arthur O[illegible] Sulzberger, who remains as ch[illegible]man." Neither "as" is need[illegible] (though both men are needed, de[illegible]perately). Later in the same sto[illegible] the "as" is dropped: "He also wa[illegible] named chief operating officer." W[illegible] do not need "as" following desig[illegible]nating verbs — "appointed," "anointed," "designated," "named" — any more than we need "to be" [illegible] following choice verbs — "picked," "chosen," "elected," "selected." Cross 'em out, they clutter up sen[illegible]tences.

Silly as it sounds, the sloppy "as" is stealing a march on "though." Though it has a long tradition o[illegible] usage in phrases like "much as I hate to do this to you," the growth [illegible] of the use of "as" as a concessio[illegible] weakens our sentences. Example: "As ordinary-looking as he was, h[illegible] was unique" is not nearly as concis[illegible] or emphatic as "Though ordinary-looking, he was unique." Thoug[illegible] the concessive use of "as" is legit[illegible]mate, it is not as strong a concession as "though."

Another construction racing f[illegible] our throats is "equally as." W[illegible] should something which is "equally valid" be expanded to "equally and [illegible] valid"? Such an "as" creates an [illegible] necessary complication. "He [illegible] equally as infatuated with Jan[illegible] with Barbara" is more awk[illegible] than "He is equally infatuated [illegible] two women." (Such a person sh[illegible] at least drop his infatuation [illegible] "as.")

A new wave of vogueness i[illegible] vogue. "Rain" is dead; the te[illegible]sion meteorologist (remember [illegible] weather girl?) now speaks [illegible] precisely of "precipitation activi[illegible]," a foggy locution covering ev[illegible]thing from a fine mist to a bibl[illegible] 40-day-and-40-night downpour.

One reason for the new fuzzin[illegible] may be rooted in legal advice: a [illegible]ness is better off saying "he indic[illegible]ed" than "he said," because "in[illegible]cated" could range in meaning fr[illegible] an explicit statement to a rolling [illegible] the eyes. They can't get you for p[illegible]jury as easily on "he indicated."

On occasion, this soft-focus l[illegible]guage can be creative. People ma[illegible]zine discussed "splitspeak," the [illegible]cabulary of separation, quot[illegible] Hollywood composer David Sh[illegible] about his "very positive and lov[illegible] separation" from his wife, Ta[illegible] She explained, "We're going to [illegible]tate the house and we even rot[illegible] the cars. We've been separated [illegible] four months, and it's a growing [illegible]perience."

He moved out, and has [illegible] moved back in a year. Her nouve[illegible] vague way of coping linguistica[illegible] with this definitive indecis[illegible] "We're into distancing."

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هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

sia Violence Mounts

zorewa Issues Threat Opt Out of Elections

RY, Rhodesia, Jan. 20 Bishop Abel Muzorewa hreatened to torpedo the g independence elections British clamp down on a al violence attributed to ic Front guerrillas.

Muzorewa, who stepped rime minister for a cease- ent, said that the guerril- ontinuing to terrorize the e as a matter of policy British governor. Lord ust act forcibly to halt ities.

loesn't act, we must seri- ider that our compliance greement is being regard- ness and we must opt out ement," he said.

ement said that the truce were pushing the country aos and anarchy instead nd that the guerrillas were ame for this.

Main Contender

re intent on violating the nts in every possible nd the people are being o more barbaric terrorism idation now than during ities," he said. "The pros- eaceful, free and fair elec- lisappearing daily."

hop's United African Na- ngress won a clear majori- year's elections for black rule and is viewed as the tender for power against parties of the guerrilla t in the new elections to ext month.

s are growing among offi- Robert Mugabe's wing of illa front planned to honor me of this voting unless he e military reinforced this terday by issuing a new se- mplaints against his forces. itary communique accused gabe's forces of nine of 13 against security forces and w evidence of the move- lans to continue the guerril- d been uncovered.

It said that two of Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas were killed in the attacks while four linked to Joshua Nkomo died in three other assaults. It did not specify the cause of the 13th clash, which sugested that it might have been triggered by one of the many ambush sites still maintained by Rhodesian troops near the borders with Mozambique and Zambia.

Guerrillas Unmasked

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Jan. 20 (AP) — Police screening more than 900 refugees in this southern city said they had unmasked 35 trained guerrillas including a battalion commander, the Chronicle newspaper reported yesterday.

The guerrillas, comprising a full field command complement of Mr. Nkomo's army, were said to have posed as refugees along with 908 men, women and children who crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana early thiis month. The genuine refugees screened by police at a prison here after being detained Wednesday have since been released, the police said, according to the Chronicle.

Lord Soames, concerned about daily reports of lawlessness and alleged cease-fire violations, Friday extended the 15-year state of emergency in the colony where British rule was restored last month.

Nkomo Addresses Crowd

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo returned to his native Matebeleland today and told 100,000 cheering supporters that Rhodesia now belongs to black and white people alike.

Calling for racial partnership, he told the crowd: "I forbid you to do to the whites what they have been doing to us." Mr. Nkomo returned to Rhodesia from exile last week to campaign for next month's British-supervised elections.

United Press International

Former South Korean Army chief of staff Gen. Chung Seung Hwa escorted by military police for possible indictment.

S. Korea Moves to Charge General in Park's Slaying

SEOUL, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — South Korea's former martial law commander, Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, has been provisionally charged with aiding an attempted insurrection following the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said that Gen. Chung, who was arrested Dec. 12, was placed in the custody of martial law prosecutors on Friday, a move that is a step short of indictment.

Park was shot and killed Oct. 26 by Kim Jae Kyu, who was then director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Gen. Chung, who was also army chief of staff, and four other senior generals, had been undergoing questioning at the martial law command's joint investigation headquarters.

The Defense Ministry yesterday made no mention of the other generals, who were arrested for trying to free Gen. Chung by mobilizing troops the night of his arrest; three soldiers were killed and 20 were injured in clashes between opposing troops.

The ministry maintains that Gen. Chung was invited to dinner with Kim Jae Kyu at a restaurant near the KCIA building in which Park was shot by Kim, that the general knew who was responsible, and that he rode to the army headquarters with Kim after the shooting. The ministry said yesterday that Gen. Chung sympathized with the assassination and later delayed and obstructed the investigation.

Kim and six others were sentenced to death by a military court Dec. 20 on charges of attempting to overthrow the state.

Liberal Former Justice Also Was Strict Constructionist

William O. Douglas, 81, of U.S. Supreme Court, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT) — William O. Douglas, 81, a defender of the oppressed and the disadvantaged, a champion of the right to dissent and the man who served on the U.S. Supreme Court longer than any other, died yesterday.

Justice Douglas, who retired from the court in November, 1975, after 36 years as an associate justice, was admitted to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington on Christmas Eve suffering from pneumonia and kidney failure. He had been confined to a wheelchair by a stroke he suffered a year before.

Tributes to his service were voiced by Chief Justice Warren Burger, Justice William Brennan and President Carter, who called him "a lionlike defender of individual liberty."

A spokesman for the medical center said Justice Douglas' wife, Cathleen, and other members of his family and staff were with him when he died.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at National Presbyterian Church in Washington. Justice Douglas will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery at a site close to the grave of another Supreme Court justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Strict Constructionist

The pre-eminent mark of Justice Douglas' record tenure on the Supreme Court was his consistent championing of individual liberties as the heart of the American system.

In hundreds of opinions, speaking with the majority or in dissent, he voiced what a congressional committee once called the "strict constructionist" view of the Constitution as a document conferring only limited powers on the government it created. He had strong convictions on individual rights that often generated controversy.

In advocating what he termed "full and free discussion even of ideas we hate," Justice Douglas read the First Amendment as a virtually absolute curb on governmental interference with speech of all kinds, with the press, with peaceable assembly and with association.

"The First Amendment," he once said, "makes confidence in the common sense of our people and in the maturity of their judgment the great postulate of our democracy," adding that "when ideas compete in the market, full and free discussion exposes the false and they gain few adherents."

In addition to this broad reading of the First Amendment, Justice Douglas was outspoken in seeking to protect people from unreasonable search and seizure, from erosions of their privilege against self-incrimination, from intrusions into their privacy and from what he saw as lapses in due process.

Police Practices

"It is no answer that a man is doubtlessly guilty," he contended, adding, "The Bill of Rights was designed to protect every accused against practices of the police which history showed were oppressive."

Such views aroused the ire of many advocates of tough anti-crime efforts, but won the applause of most civil libertarians.

On questions of minorities' rights, he consistently adopted the position of an egalitarian activist, according to Kenneth Karst, a California law professor who has studied the Supreme Court.

On the court, Justice Douglas had a reputation for what Chief Justice Earl Warren called "an unbounded energy, a lightning mind and prodigious work habits." Until his stroke, Justice Douglas was among the court's top producers. His output totaled 1,306 opinions

Keystone

Former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas

— 550 expressing the majority view, 583 in dissent and 173 others.

In his political outlook, Justice Douglas seemed to be a modern Jeffersonian, who felt that society and its institutions should be molded for the average person.

"Among other things, our Constitution was framed to keep government off the backs of the people," he said. And in "Points of Rebellion," one of his books on the law and society, he suggested that one remedy for the strains of society was "law responsive to human needs."

Son of a Preacher

The son of an impoverished Presbyterian minister, William Orville Douglas was born Oct. 16, 1898, in Maine, Minn. His circuit-riding father preached in the frame churches of frontier communities and his devout mother gave the boy a stern upbringing.

Shortly after William's birth the family moved to California and then, in 1904, to Cleveland, Wash., a town of 100 persons. Later that year, his father died.

Mrs. Douglas moved the family to nearby Yakima, where William contracted poliomyelitis. A country doctor saved his life and prescribed 15-minute leg massages every two hours for weeks. His mother's ministrations restored his leg functions, but the illness left him puny.

In Yakima, he lived in poverty and, according to an intimate friend, was taunted because he was poor.

Justice Douglas' first ambition was to be a teacher or a conservationist, goals that took him to Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., where he paid his way by working summers as a migrant farmhand. On graduation, he taught school in 1920 and 1921. But he became interested in the law, visiting courtrooms occasionally. Pressed to explain, he told this reporter:

"Oh, I don't know. I worked among the very, very poor, the migrant laborers, the Chicanos and the IWWs, who I saw being shot at by the police. I saw cruelty and hardness, and my impulse was to be a force in other developments in the law."

Studied at Columbia

Virtually penniless, Justice Douglas traveled east to the Columbia Law School in the fall of 1922.

He worked his way through Columbia, graduating second in his class in 1925, and took a job with Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, then a high-powered Wall Street law firm with a large corporate practice. Uncomfortable in its hushed and paneled offices, he returned to Yakima to practice for a year. Restless again, he went back to Columbia to teach, but shortly fell out with Nicholas Butler, the university's autocratic head.

Justice Douglas was hired to teach at Yale, where he supported the view, then being developed by fellow professors, that judicial interpretation of the Constitution should take into account not only the changing times but also such disciplines as sociology.

At the same time, he was becoming recognized as an expert on financial law.

Justice Douglas left Yale in 1934 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, a New Deal agency created to regulate Wall Street. He was swiftly incorporated into President Franklin D. Roosevelt's inner circle as an adviser, friend and poker companion. "FDR and I struck it off very fine," Justice Douglas said.

In 1939, when Justice Louis D. Brandeis resigned from the Supreme Court, Justice Douglas was chosen to fill the vacancy. At 40 years old, he was the youngest justice since Joseph Story, who joined the court in 1811 at 32.

He came to view the court's job as deciding factual situations in a constitutional light. "The problem is to think through what you conceive as the grand design" of the Constitution, he said, and "fit the cases into it."

"That takes a lot of thinking, perspective, conscience and intellect," he said. "You're not dealing with a computerized problem."

— ALDEN WHITMAN.

In Death, Official Rehabilitation

fonso XIII Buried in Symbolic Rites

James M. Markham

LORENZO DEL ESCORIAL, Jan. 20 — With military and solemn pageantry, the remains of King Alfonso XIII, who reigned his throne and nation in and died in exile in Rome, returned Saturday to Spain. interred with past monarchs forbidding monastery of El

st a backdrop of high snow- hills, the 67-year-old Don Borbon, son of the dead and a man who could have ng, led the ceremony as 18 military pallbearers removed Alfonso's coffin from a horse-drawn gun carriage and bore it into the vaulted 16th-century monument here.

King Watched Ceremony

In an act that was at once sentimental and political — marking a further consolidation of the monarchy — howitzers boomed a 21-gun salute across the gray plains below El Escorial as the stout Don Juan, wearing a blue naval uniform hung with medals, brought his father home.

The grandson of Alfonso, King Juan Carlos I, wearing a brown military field coat, watched from a nearby reviewing stand, with his wife, Queen Sofia, and their three children, and then followed the casket into the domed church. The king, who just turned 42, ceded the center of attention to his father, who accompanied the remains of Alfonso back to Spain from Rome.

For the many monarchists who drove Saturday through the snow to El Escorial — several hundred waved small Spanish flags and shouted "vivas" outside its great courtyard — the ceremony was a reminder of the vicissitudes of the Borbon dynasty in Spain. Don Juan was in line to succeed his father, who never formally abdicated before dying in 1941. Twenty-eight years later, Franco named Prince Juan Carlos his successor, instead, apparently feeling that he would continue dictatorial rule.

Two and a half years ago, Don Juan formally renounced his claims to the throne after the young king had set this nation firmly on the road to parliamentary democracy. A one-year-old constitution also makes Spain a monarchy.

Fled in 1931

Alfonso XIII took up the responsibilities as Spain's ninth Borbon monarch in 1902 when he was 16. He presided over considerable industrial expansion and the dictatorship of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, which ended in 1930 and left the country, as one politician put it, "like a bottle of champagne, about to blow out its cork." Municipal elections on April 12, 1931, were a stunning victory for Republican and anti-monarchist forces. Fearing bloodshed if he held his throne, the king left Madrid two days later as a Republic was being declared.

The sole discordant note in what amounts to a posthumous rehabilitation of Alfonso has been sounded by the Socialists, the principal opposition party, which has a deep tradition of Republicanism in its ranks. Earlier this month, the Socialists protested the symbolic return of Alfonso, saying that it "could unnecessarily open wounds already healed in many citizens."

The Socialist note implied that by bringing the dead king back through Cartagena, the government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was symbolically effacing the history of the Second Republic, which was engulfed by civil war in 1936. Neither Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, nor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader attended Saturday's ceremonies.

ssiga's Party Dismisses ialists' Coalition Stand

Jan. 20 (AP) — Premier co Cossiga's Christian ts yesterday dismissed So- mands for a new coalition ent including the Commu- he Christian Democrats eady to face a government l early elections rather than a time of international ten- uncertainty.

ossiga's minority coalition ent appeared headed for after the Socialists, the gest party, announced Fri- they would withdraw parli- support and seek what ed an emergency govern- cope with Italy's social and problems through a rul- ership of all major parties.

ossiga is to visit Washing- 24-25 and reports said that ier had hoped to assure Carter that Italy would be eep the Communists away tral power.

ocialist stand brought the ist issue back to the politi- ont of this NATO member

Fears Cited

lio Piccoli, the Christian t Party's president, said rnational fears raised by iorating health of Yugoslav Tito could only heighten 's opposition to allowing munists into the Rome gov-

tatement, Piccoli said the move "made for greater ity in a political situation l by the seriousness of in- al events and above all, for s, by the situation in Yu-"

Socialist announcement the end of a four-day party gathering during which secretary-general Bettino Craxi was challenged by far-leftist factions. Observers said he had to accept the emergency government formula to retain the post.

The Socialists said that the truce they had granted to Mr. Cossiga will end after the Christian Democrats complete a party congress to start Feb. 4.

Communist Stand

The Communists and other leftists have said that terrorism, crime and the economic crisis required a ruling majority enjoying the support of the left and the labor unions.

Some observers, however, believed political maneuvering might help Mr. Cossiga's government to stay in office through nationwide regional elections scheduled for May or June. Then, it would be up to the polls to decide which way the country should go.

In an editorial prepared for today's issue, the Communist Party paper Unita hailed the Socialist announcement and said that it had strengthened the entire left.

Unita, however, voiced the fear that by remaining at the head of the Socialist Party, Mr. Craxi might yet be able to outmaneuver the far-leftist factions in his party and make room for a compromise solution that would leave the Communists out of the government.

ades Claim e Bombing

Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Red urban guerrillas claimed ults yesterday for bomb- ice barracks and wounding rs involved in counterter- rk

uerrillas telephoned news- after a 6.6-pound bomb a ground-floor dormitory out 20 officers were sleep- e policemen and a fireman in hospital for treatment others were released.

n, 8 the Brigades shot to ree plainclothes officers in n the last year they have members of the security d seriously wounded five

5 Bodies Found In Sweden After Bridge Accident

STENUNGSUND, Sweden, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Divers searching Hake Fjord have found the bodies of five men trapped in vehicles that plunged off a bridge after it was rammed by a ship on Friday, police said yesterday.

They said the five were found in three passenger cars and a truck. The truck and eight cars went over the edge of the bridge in thick fog before police were able to stop traffic after the accident. Ten persons have been reported missing after a 16,500-ton cargo ship, the Liberian-registered Star Clipper, ran into Almoe Bridge at night and brought down almost the entire span.

Newspapers today criticized police for the delay in sealing off the bridge.

The search for the remaining cars and bodies will continue tomorrow. The Star Clipper, whose crew were taken off by helicopter, lay beneath the bridge today, pinned by debris.

Bomb Kills 4, Injures 19 in Bar Near Bilbao

BARACALDO, Spain, Jan. 20 (UPI) — A bomb dumped in a supply crate ripped through a crowded Basque bar popular with Civil Guards early today, killing four persons and wounding 19, police said.

It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the blast in Baracaldo, a suburb of Bilbao, where the separatist ETA guerrillas shot a rightist extremist to death 15 days ago in the first killing of 1980.

The explosion raised to 10 the number of dead in political violence in the Basque provinces this year.

None of the victims was a member of the Civil Guard.

Gandhi Quits 1 Seat But Keeps the Other

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday resigned her parliamentary seat for Rae Bareli in northern India, one of two she won in the general election victory of her Congress-I Party on Jan. 5-6.

The Rae Bareli seat will be filled in a byelection on Feb. 24.

Mrs. Gandhi retains her seat at Medak in southern India, which she represents in Parliament for the first time. Indian law allows candidates to contest any number of seats, but they may retain only one if elected from more than one constituency.

U.S. Chinese Urge Mercy For 65 Taiwan Dissidents

By Linda Mathews

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Jan. 20 (LAT) — Twenty-seven Chinese-American scholars and writers have appealed to Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo for clemency for the opposition politicians and critics of the government jailed last month after a violent demonstration in the southern city of Kaohsiung.

A petition from the 27 was presented to President Chiang early last week by Chen Jo-hsi, the Taiwan-born author widely acclaimed for her collection of searing short stories about life in Maoist China, "The Execution of Mayor Yin."

Miss Chen, who had left Taiwan for the United States in 1962 and later lived for seven years on the Chinese mainland, was welcomed as a national hero when she arrived from her Berkeley, Calif., home for a weeklong visit.

President Chiang, the unchallenged ruler of this island and the son of the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, granted her two audiences lasting nearly three hours, an unprecedented honor for an intellectual.

After listening to Miss Chen, President Chiang emphasized that the trials would conform to the letter of the law but did not promise leniency, she said.

"Mostly he appeared very sad that this had happened," she added. "There was no anger — he didn't condemn those who took part."

The petition urged prompt civil trials and lenient treatment for the estimated 65 dissidents arrested in a three-day government sweep last month. The dissidents, representing the most visible opposition to the Nationalist regime here, have been held incommunicado since their arrests.

No formal charges have been filed, but the dissidents could be tried for sedition by a military tribunal under martial law, with penalties ranging from seven years in prison to death.

Miss Chen said the Chinese-American scholars interceded because they feared that a crackdown on dissent "might destabilize the island and widen the gap" between native Taiwanese, who account for 85 percent of the population, and the emigrants from the mainland who still dominate the government.

"We are deeply concerned precisely because we have placed such high hopes on Taiwan," she said. "We had hoped that its free and relatively democratic policy could develop into a positive model for China. We still hope that democratization on Taiwan will not suffer a severe setback because of this unfortunate incident."

The rally in Kaohsiung, called to mark United Nations Human Rights Day, was organized primarily by native Taiwanese demanding political reforms and greater influence in a legislature controlled by aging Nationalist politicians.

Demonstrators say that the rally turned violent only when riot police fired tear gas into their midst, then encircled them and prevented them from dispersing. According to the official version, rally organizers planned in advance to attack unarmed policemen with flaming torches, clubs and iron pipes.

Indeed, 182 policemen were hospitalized, some with serious injuries. The demonstrators could not document any injuries on their side.

Among those in custody are Shih Ming-teh, general manager of the magazine Formosa, which organized the rally; Huang Hsin-chieh, a national legislator and the magazine's publisher and provincial legislators Lin Yi-hsiung and Chang Chun-hung.

Obituaries

Otto Mailander, Took Rocket Plans to U.S.

CUPERTINO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP) — Otto Mailander, 85, a German scientist who fled with Wernher von Braun in 1945 to smuggle rocket plans to the United States, is dead.

Mr. Mailander died Tuesday in a rest home in this San Francisco suburb after a long illness and his ashes were scattered over the Sierra Nevada on Thursday, his wife, Irma, said.

Born in Germany, Mr. Mailander received a doctor's degree in physics from Breslau University and a doctorate in electronics from Weimar.

When World War II began, he was working with Mr. von Braun and hundreds of other scientists on rockets. He became one of about a dozen Jews who escaped the gas chambers by working on the V-2 rockets that terrorized London and were the forerunners of space vehicles.

As the war ended, he and more than 100 other scientists smuggled plans of the V-2 and several missiles out of Germany. They walked 145 miles, hiding from Soviet troops along the way, to reach the U.S. lines.

Mr. Mailander's wife said he then served briefly as an interpreter for Gen. George S. Patton.

From 1945 until retirement in 1965, Mr. Mailander worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Cape Canaveral, in Milwaukee and above the Arctic Circle in Canada.

Barbara Britton

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Actress Barbara Britton, 59, whose career spanned 40 years, died of cancer Thursday night at her Manhattan home.

Miss Britton, a native of Long Beach, Calif., joined Paramount Pictures at the age of 19. Among the 32 films she appeared in were "Till We Meet Again" with Ray Milland; "The Virginian" with Joel McCrea and "Captain Kidd" with Charles Laughton.

She also appeared with Robert Stack in "Bwana Devil," the first three-dimensional movie.

She served on the board of the National Council of Churches, the Salvation Army, the Institutes of Religion and Health and the Protestant Council of Greater New York.

Alexander Nemseyanov

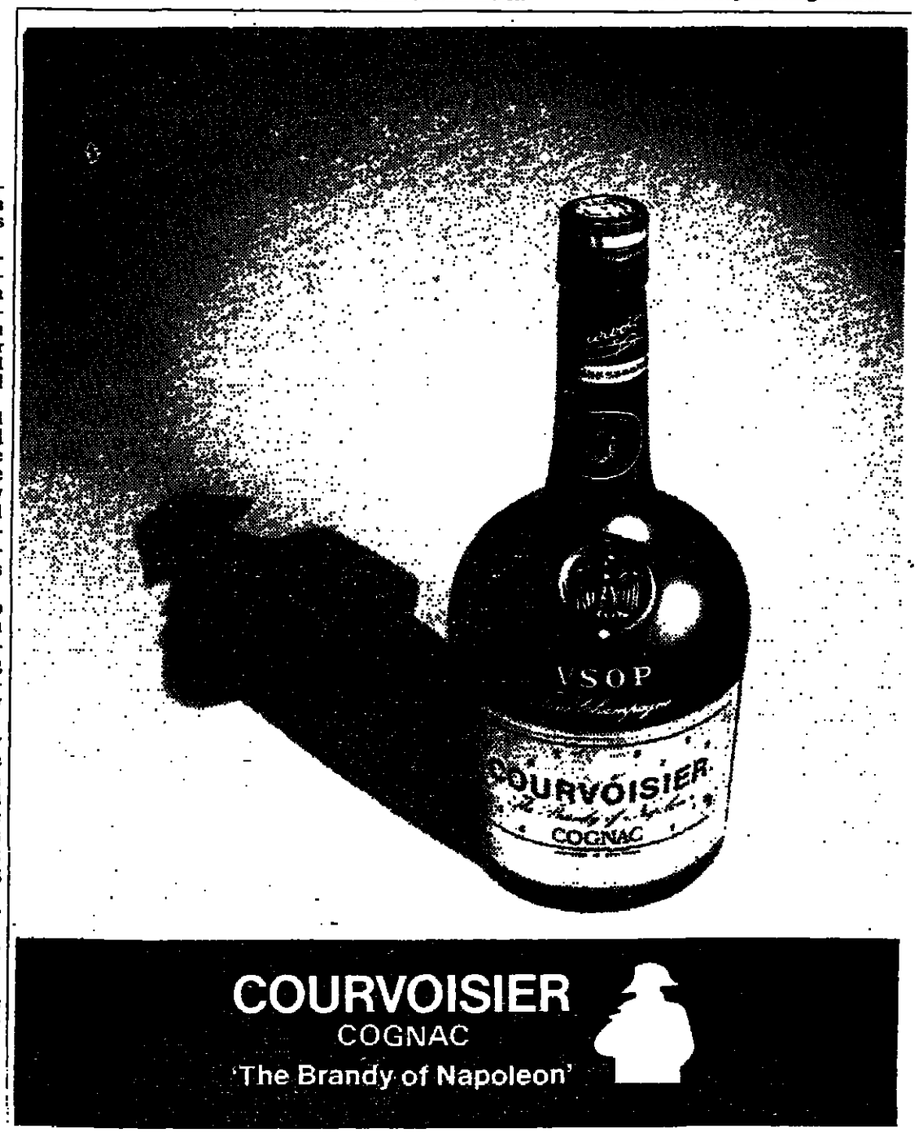
MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Prof. Alexander Nemseyanov, 80, a prominent researcher in organic chemistry and president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences from 1951 to 1961, has died, Tass reported.

Sen. Giorgio Bo

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Sen. Giorgio Bo, 77, one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Party, died today.

Agustin Yanez

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Agustin Yanez, 76, one of Mexico's leading writers and a former diplomat and education minister, died Thursday of a lung disease.



NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Not Asked Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
Treasury Bonds		
TN 4⅞s80	98.15	
Int-Am Dev. Bank		
IAm 8⅝s95	80	
IAm 8¼s85	88.4	
IAm 8s85	87.6	
World Bank		
IntBk 5⅝s91	61.16	
IntBk 5⅝s92	62	
IntBk 8⅝s95	78.16	
IntBk 8⅛s96	77	
InBk 8.15s85	87.8	
IntBk 8.3s80	97.13	
IntBk 8.6s85	89.16	
InBk 8.35s80	97	

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
InBk 8.85s85	91.14	AloP 9¼s87	73	AAirl 4¼s92	66½		
InBk 9.35s00	83	AloP 9½s88	75	AAirl 11s88	92¾		
InBk 8.85s01	79.6	AloP 9⅝s88	75½	AAirl 10⅞s88	92¼		
IntBk 7.8s86	83	AlskIn 12¾99	96¼	AAirl 10s89	91¼		
IntBk 7.65s87	82	Alexn 5½96	51½	ABrnd 4¼s90	66½		
IntBk 8¼02	76	AllgWl 4s98	39	ABrnd 5⅞s92	66		
IntBk 7¾87	81.4	AllgL 10¾99	82¾	ABrnd 8¼s85	86¾		
IntBk 8.35s02	74.24	AllgL 4s81	97	ACon 7¾s01	72¾		
Corporation Bonds		AllgL 9s89	88	ACon 9¼s84	92		
AMF 10s85	91	Allen 6s87	79	ACoM 6¾91	57		
AMInt 9⅞s95	71¾	Allen 11½94	127	ACyan 7¾01	76½		
APL 10¾97	78	AldC 5.2s91	83½	ADist 4¾s86	67⅞		
ARA 4⅝s96	56⅞	AldC 7⅝96	76¾	AExC 8¼s85	84½		
ATO 4⅜s87	66	AldC 8⅝83	92	AExC 8½s86	85⅝		
ATO 10⅜98	80	AlldPd 7s84	77	AExC 7.7s87	79		
AbbtL 6¼93	80	Alcoa 3¾s83	83¼	AHolst 5½93	102½		
AetnLI 8½87	77	Alcoa 5½s91	112½	AHosp 5¾99	118½		
AlaBnc 9⅛84	91½	Alcoa 6s92	68	AMF 4¼s81	92		
AlaP 9s2000	72¼	Alcoa 9s95	84¼	AmMot 6s88	84½		
AlaP 8½s01	68¼	ASmel 4⅝88	61½	ASmlt 9⅞s90	89½		
AlaP 7⅞s02	62⅝	Alcoa 9.45s00	87½	ASug 5.2s93	69¼		
AlaP 8⅞s03	71¼	AMAX 8s86	85	ASul 5.3s93r	60⅝		
AlaP 8¼s03	66	AMAX 8⅝89	88⅝	ATT 2¾s80	95		
AlaP 9¾s04	76	AMAX 9⅝00	83	ATT 2¾s82	87		
AlaP 10⅞05	85	Amerce 5s92	79⅝	ATT 3½s84	76¼		
AlaP 10½05	85⅝	AHes 6¾94	67¾	ATT 4⅜s85	75¾		
AlaP 8⅞07	69⅝	AForP 4s87	65	ATT 4⅜s85r	76		
AlaP 8⅝87	78	AFor 5s30r	45¼	ATT 2⅞s86	68¼		

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
ATT 2⅞s87	63¾	Bulov 4½s84	79	Col5O 11s83	98½	DetEd 10⅝86	86⅝
ATT 3⅞s90	59½	Bulova 6s90	63	Col5O 9¼82	92	DiGior 5¾93	70
ATT 3⅞s90r	59⅝	Burlind 5s91	70½	ColrT 8⅝91	75⅝	DloSh 8½08	77⅝
ATT 8s80	82⅝	Burlind 9s95	83½	CmlCr 7¾92	71	Dipil 4½02	120
ATT 7s81	69	BurNo 8½96	79½	CmlCr 8s81	94⅝	Dilling 5½94	63½
ATT 7⅛s03	68⅞	BurNo 5¼92	111	CmlCr 8.45s81	94¾	Dilling 9¾99	111
ATT 8.80s05	80¾	BurNo 8.65s99	81	CmlCr 8⅞s86	87	Divers 5⅝93	63½
ATT 7¾s82	92½	Burro 7⅝81	94½	CmlCr 8.35s86	82¾	Divers 9⅞91	79
ATT 8⅝s07	79½	Butle 5½s88	86½	CmlCr 8¼88	80	DmBk 9½82	91⅞
Ames 10s95	85	Butle 10⅛97	70¾	CmwE 7⅝03F	65	Dow 6.70s98	71⅞
AmfpC 5¼94	74	CCI 12⅛98	92	CmwE 7⅝03J	67	Dow 8⅝2000	81½
AMP 8⅝s85	89¼	CIT 7⅝81	91½	CmwE 8s03	69	Dow 8.92000	81¾
Ampx 5½94	68½	CIT 8.85s82	92	CmwE 8⅝80	97 19-32	Dow 7⅝s03	76½
Anhr 6s92	73	CIT 9½95	85	CmwE 8¾05	72½	Dow 8½s05	77¾
Anhr 7.95s89	76	CIT 7⅝86	81	CmwE 9s83	92	Dow 8½s06	78¾
Anhr 9.95s86	95	CIT 9s91	81	CmwE 8⅜81	95¼	Dow 8⅝08	82½
AppP 11½83	96¼	CMEI 6½s821	74⅝	CmwE 9¾04	80	Dresr 9¾95	88
AppP 11s82	96½	CNA 8½95	74	CmwE 8s82	90	Dresr 9⅝00	87
AppP 10½84	93½	Caesr 12½90	92⅝	CmwE 8⅛07J	69½	duPnt 8s81*	94
Arco 8.70s81	94½	Caesr 11¼97	85½	CmwE 8⅛07D	69⅛	duPnt 8.45s04	79¾
Arco 8s82	92⅝	Caesr 12s94	89	CmwE 8¼07	72⅞	duPnt 8s86	87¼
Arco 8¼s83	91	CPc4s perp	39⅝	CmwE 9⅛08	76½	duPnt 8½06	78¼
Arco 8s84	88	CarPL 7¾02	68⅞	CmwE 12½86	99½	DukeP 7¾02	66½
Arco 7¾86	83½	CaroT 5¼88	88	CmpSci 6s94	90½	DukeP 7⅝02	67
Aristr 9½89	82⅞	CaroT 9s00	81½	ConnM 6¾90	107⅝	DukeP 7¾03	69⅞
ArizP 7.45s02	65	CaroT 7¾01	68¼	ConnM 6s96	74½	DukeP 8¼03	70½
ArizP 9½s82	95¾	CaroT 8.1s03	70½	ConEd 3s81	92	DukeP 9¼05	81
ArizP 9.8s86	98 11-32	Carr 5¼s89	85½	ConEd 3¼81	91¼	DukeP 8⅝06	72⅝
ArizP 12½09	99½	Carr 8½96	74½	ConEd 2¾82	85	DukeP 8⅝07	70½
ArlnRl 5s86	47¼	CartH 7.9s82	92	ConEd 3⅞82	79	DukeP 10⅞09	91¾
ArmS 8.7s95	85½	CartH 8¼96	76	ConEd 3¾85	66	DuqL 8¼00	75¼
Armr 5s84	88½	CasNG 10½92	91⅝	ConEd 4¼86	65½	DuqL 9s06	75
Armr 5s84r	88½	Case 5½s90	67	ConEd 4⅛86r	63⅝	DuqL 8⅝07	73¼
Armr 9⅞s00	82	CastIC 5¾94	85½	ConEd 5s87	65¼	DuqL 10⅛09	86
Asar 8.8s83	90	CastIC 8¼85	80	ConEd 4s88	60	EGG 3½s87	116
AshO 4¾93	121	CatTr 5¼86	77	ConEd 4s88r	58	ESys 4½s92	162½
AshO 8.8s00	81⅝	CatTr 6⅞92	76⅝	ConEd 5s90	61½	EasAir 5s92	50
AshO 11.1s04	91½	CalTr 8.6s99	81¼	ConEd 4¾91	58	EasAir 4¾93	50
ADGC 8⅞83	89½	CalTr 8¾82	92½	ConEd 4½92V	52	EasAir 11½99	93
AsCp 9¼90	81⅛	CalTr 5½00	108	ConEd 4⅜92W	52⅞	EKod 4½88	67½
Asinv 4⅝84	74⅝	CalTr 8s01	77⅝	ConEd 4⅝93	51½	ElPos 6s93A	141½
Asinv 4⅝85	71¾	Cave 11½00Q	84⅞	ConEd 9⅝00	77½	ElPos 12.45s97	99¼
Atchsn 4s95	51⅞	Cave 11½00N	84¼	ConEd 7.9s01	67½	Englh 5¼97	220
Atchsn 4s95r	51½	Ceco 4.75s88	70	ConEd 7.9s02	68¼	Ens 9¾s95	83½
ARich 5⅝97	62	Celanse 4s90	67⅝	ConEd 7¾03	65	Entex 8¾01	80⅝
ARich 8⅝00	81⅝	Cenco 5s96	53	ConEd 8.60s03	71⅛	Esmk 8.4s82	92
AvcoC 5½93	69	Cenco 4¾97	47	ConEd 9¾04	75	Estrl 6¼95	102
AvcoC 7½93	64½	CTIUI 8.1s96	71	ConNG 4⅞82	90	Estrl 12½95	96⅞
AvcoF 7⅞89	75⅛	CityTel 9s98	94½	ConNG 4⅜83	82¼	EBkSy 14s89	96⅛
AvcoF 11s90	95½	ClrCo 10⅝98	83	ConNG 6½92	65½	Exxon 6s97	65
AvcoF 9¾83	92	ClsBk 4⅞93	74	ConNG 7¼94	75½	Exxon 6½98	67¾
AvcoF 8½s84	85¼	ClsBk 8¾86	85⅛	CnNG 8¼94	77¼	ExxP 9s04	83½
AvcoF 8⅝91	75¼	ChsCp 6½96	77⅝	CnNG 9s95	80⅝	ExxP 8⅞00	85⅛
AvcoF 9⅞87	90	ChsCp 13.5s99	100¾	CnNG 8⅝96	78⅝	ExxP 7.65s83	90
BPNA 10s00	90⅛	ChsCp 12¼09	92½	CnNG 9¼95	86½	ExxP 8¼01	82
BPNA 9¼01	82	Chelse 5¼93	56	CnNG 8⅝96	80	FMC 4¼92	74
Bally 6s98	125	Chelse 10s99	95¼	CnPw 4½88	59⅛	Fairch 4⅞92	264
BalGE 3s89	54½	Chmlrn 9s94	82¾	CnPw 4⅝90	54	FairFd 9s96	99½
BalGE 3¼90	55	ChNY 5s93	61¾	CnPw 5⅝96	54⅛	Fal 8.85s96	75⅝
BalGE 4s93	52	ChNY 5½96	62⅝	CnPw 6⅞98	60	Family 4¾90	54
BalGE 10s82	94½	ChNY 8.4s99	73	CnPw 6⅝98	59	Farah 5s94	43½
BalGE 10⅛83	98½	ChNY 8¼02	74	CnPw 7⅝99	64½	Feddr 5s96	39
BalGE 9½85	89¾	ChNY 12.65s04	95	CnPw 8¾00	72½	Feddr 8⅞94	64
BalGE 8¾04	74	ChORA 4s89	59	CnPw 8⅛01	66½	FedN 4¾s96	77⅛
BalGE 9⅝08	81	C&O 4½92	55	CnPw 7½01	63½	FedSt 8⅝95	83⅝
BangP 8¼94	83½	ChO 3½96D	87⅝	CnPw 7½02J	64	Fllmwy 6s88	90
BangP 11½98	89	CPoM 7¼12	67⅝	CnPw 8⅛02	73	Fllmwy 11s98	76
BangP 11⅛98	87	CPoM 8⅞09	80	CnPw 11⅛94	95½	Fllmwy 10s99	69⅞
BkCal 6½96	114	CPoM 9s18	81⅝	CnPw 11¼82	98⅞	FinCo A 6s88	62⅝
BkNY 6¼94	94	CPoV 9¼15	81⅝	CnPw 9¾80	98 3-16	Firesl 9¼04	75
Banko 7⅞03	72¾	CPoV 9½19	85½	CnPw 11½00	98½	FBkSy 14s89	96⅛
Banko 8⅞05	79	CPoWas 7¾	72	CnPw 9¾06	79½	FstChi 6¾80	95¼
Banko 8¾01	78	CPoWV 9s15	77½	CnPw 8⅝07	72½	FstChi 7¾86	82
Bkom 8.35s07	74¼	ChrCft 7s89	115	CllAlr 3½92	48⅞	FlntBn 9s83	89½
BnkTr 8⅛99	71¼	ChCft 13s99	91⅝	CllGp 8½90	90¼	FlNBo 6¼80	96 11-16
BnkTr 8⅝02	74¾	ChCft 15s99	101⅝	CIIC 10.5s89	100	FlNBo 8s82	91
BorCA 8⅞86	84	Chrysl 8⅞95	55½	CIIC 8½85	85½	FlNBo 8.35s85	86
BoxL 4¾91	123	Chrysir 8s98	50⅞	CIIC 12.15s87	93¾	FlPenn 5s93	45¼
BoxL 4¾s81	108⅝	ChryF 7¾86	61½	CltOil 9½s99	86⅝	FstSec 11s99	98
BecD 4½s88	80	ChryF 8.35s91	66	CITTI 10½83	95	FUnRE 8¾99	95¼
BecD 5s89	73⅝	ChryF 7.75s92	60	CliDat 5½87	73	FIWis 8½96	76
BeecA 4¾93	297½	ChryF 10s81	90½	CoopL 7½91	110½	FlsbM 4¾97	60
Belco 4¾s88	110	ChryF 9½83	80	CoopL 4½92	65	FlshF 6½94	57½
Belden 8s90	113	ChryF 9s86	71	CoopL 10½92	88½	FlexIV 4¾97	70
BellCn 8¾06	77	ChryF 8⅞82	81¼	CrnCp 4¾83	78	FlaPL 8⅛80	97
BellCn 9s08	77	ChryF 8⅞84	76	CornG 7⅞98	73	FlaPL 8⅞82	92¾
BellPa 8⅝06	78¾	ChryF 9⅜87	68½	Corrug 8.65s80	98 1-32	FlaPL 10¾81	96¾
BellPa 7½12	67	Citico 13.5s89	100⅝	Crane 6½92	66	FlaPL 9¼84	91
BellPa 7s80	97 25-32	Citicp 5¾00	67¾	Crane 7s93	63⅝	FlyTigr 7s80	99
BellPa 7½13	70	CitIcp 8.45s07	76	Crane 7s94	62	Ford 8⅛90	81
BellPa 9¾14	85	CitIcp 8⅛97	72	Crane 10½94	87¼	Ford 9¼94	84½
BellPa 8¾15	79	CitIcp 11.1s98	95¾	CrdF 10½81	96 3-16	FrdC 8⅞90N	82¾
BellPa 9¼19	83⅝	CitIco 12.7s04	95	CrdF 10⅛81	95⅛	FrdC 8½91	79
Bendx 6⅝92	70⅝	CltSv 6⅝99	63¼	Crwn Z 6⅞00	73	FrdC 7½91	72⅝
Bendx 9¼81	94¾	CltSv 7.65s01	71	CrwnZ 8⅞00	81¼	FrdC 4½96	58½
BenCp 8s01	88	CltSv 9¾00	88	CyprM 8¾85	85⅝	FrdC 4⅞98	63
BenCp 8.4s07	72⅝	CtyInv 7½90	101⅝	DPF 5⅛87	61¾	FrdC 7s88	98⅛
BenCp 8.35s88	82½	CtyInv 8s91	70⅝	Dana 6s91	79¼	FrdC 8.7s99	78½
BenCp 8.4s08	84½	CtyInv 8⅛91	71¾	Dana 7.3s96	76½	FrdC 7⅞93	73½
BenCp 9.4s85	92	CtyInv 9s96	73¼	Dart 4¼97	64	FrdC 8⅛82	92¼
BenCp 11.5s87	93⅛	CtyInv 9¼97	73⅛	DalGen 8¾02	80	FrdC 9¼81	96¾
BenCp 9s05	98¼	ClkEq 9s87	92	Dayc 5¾94	65¼	FrdC 10½94	91⅛
BenNJ 7¾84	85⅝	ClkEq 7.85s91	70½	Dayc 6s94	69⅛	FrdC 8⅝83	89½
Berky 5¾86	60½	ClkEq 9⅛82	94	Dayc 6¼96	89½	FrdC 9½95	84½
BethSt 4½90	64¼	ClkEq 8s87	80½	DayIP 8¼01	67¾	FrdC 8.85s85	86⅞
BethSt 5.4s92	77	ClevEl 7½90	71¼	DayIP 10⅛81	95¼	FrdC 9.7s00	81¾
BethSt 9s00	78¼	ClevEl 8⅝91	77¾	DayIP 12⅛09	96¼	FrdC 8⅞86	87
BethSt 8.45s05	73	ClevEl 8¾05	74	Deere 4½83	87	FrdC 8⅝86	85½
BethSt 8¾01	74	ClevEl 9.85s10	82	Deere 5½01	108	FrdC 9½01	80
BlkD 8.45s85	88⅞	ClevEl 8.85s83	89½	DeerCr 8¾82	91⅞	FrdC 8.1s84	85½
BobbB 5¼81	90	ClevEl 8.65s80	97 25-32	DeerCr 8s84	85½	FrdC 8¼88	79¾
BoisC 9.9s86	96	ClevEl 8¾11	70	DelPw 9⅝83	91⅞	FrdC 8¾01	74⅞
Bordn 5¾97	68	ColuG 4¾81	88½	DetEd 2¾82	80	FrdC 7⅞89	76⅛
BorW 7¾91	72¾	ColuG 5⅛85	78	DetEd 2⅞84	70¼	FrdC 7.85s88	78⅝
BorW 9⅞s81	94⅛	ColuG 9s94	82	DetEd 6s96	56½	FrdC 8¾02	73
BorW 8¾86	83½	ColuG 9½95	81¾	DetEd 6.4s98	57¾	FrdC 8¼02	73
vBoM 6s70f	82¼	ColuG 8⅝96	76⅛	DetEd 9s99	72	FrdC 8¼84	87
vBos 4½70f	46¾	ColuG 8¼98	79	DetEd 9.1s00	74	FrdC 8⅛88	82
Brnt 5¾86xw	61½	ColuG 7½97J	71	DetEd 8.15s00	65¾	FrdC 9s84	90½
Brnt 11s87	93	ColuG 9⅝89	90	DetEd 8⅛01	64½	FrdC 8⅞90	82
BrkyG 8¾85	84¼	ColuGas 11¾99	99	DetEd 7⅝01	61½	FrdC 9½85	91
BrkUn 9½95	82	ColuPI 4¾87	184	DetEd 7½03	62½	FrdC 9.55s89	87
Brswk 4½81	92¼	ColuPI 5¾94	106⅛	DetEd 9⅞04	77½	FaMcK 4s94	88
BudgC 6s10	45	ColSO 4½87	63	DetEd 12⅝82	100	Fruf 6s87	70
BudgC 11⅞98	88	ColSO 7⅝80	95½	DetEd 11⅞00	95		

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Fruf 5½94	70	HousF 4⅞81	92½	McGH 3⅞92	63¾	NwmBl 8½17	74
Fruf 9.75s96	82	HousF 4⅝87	65½	Melln 7.85s82	91	NwmBl 9½16	84½
FruF 9.15s83	92	HousF 8s84	87¾	Melln 13.5s89	100½	NwmMu 6s91	64
FruF 8s87	95⅛	HouLt 10.4s81	95⅛	Melln 12⅛89	93	Norton 9s95	81¾
Fuqua 7s88	70	HousL 5½85	86	Melvl 4⅝s96	88½	Oakln 11⅞98	91½
Fuqua 9½98	72⅝	HNG 9.75s95	88	MerNx 5¼90	52	OccIP 11s82	98
Fuqua 9⅝97	74¾	Humn 11.7s98	88½	MerSt 8.7s95	62	Ogden 5s93	77½
Gamb 10s89	86	Humn 9½98	73¼	MrCT 13.45s99	96½	OhBIT 7½11	69¾
GnAT 5¾99	73⅛	Humbl 6⅝98	80⅝	Merck 7⅞s85	87⅛	OhBIT 7⅝13	71¼
GnEl 5.3s92	70	Humbl R 9⅞94	71¼	MGM 10s93	80⅝	OhBIT 9s18	81¼
GnEl 8½04	81½	ITTF 7.7s83	91¼	MGM 10s94	80½	OhEd 10s81	95½
GEICr 7s80	98 7-32	ITTF 11⅛85	95	MGM 10½s96	84¾	OhEd 9½06	76⅛
GEICr 8⅞82	93	ITTF 11.85s99	98	MGM 9¾s86	86	OhEd 8¾07	68¾
GEICr 8.6s85	89	IllBel 2⅞81	92	Metro 9½88	84⅝	OhEd 9½08	77⅛
GEICr 8.4s81	96½	IllBel 7⅝04	71⅝	MichB 7¾11	70¼	OhEl 11s83	96
GEICr 8.65s84	89¾	IllBel 8s04	74¾	MichB 7s12	65½	OhPw 10½82	94
GEICr 8⅛86	84¼	IllBel 8¼16	75¾	MichB 9.6s08	85	OhPw 12½81	92
GEICr 7⅝88	77½	IllPw 7.4s01	67	MichB 8½15	72	OwnIll 4½92	75
GEICr 9½84	91¼	IllPw 10½04	90	MichB 9½18	83⅝	OwnIll 7⅝01	70
GEICr 9¾87	90½	IllPw 8⅝06	72¼	MicG 10½82	96	OwnIll 9s81	95
GenFin 9½84	87½	IllPw 8¼07	72	MidMi 8s80	98	Pugt 10⅛83	83¾
GFood 8⅝90	87	IllPw 6.85s93	64	MSPSS 4s91f	49½	Pugt 10.45s85	94½
GFood 7½84	88¾	IMic 10⅛82	94	MMM 8.85s	89⅞	PubL 10s85	99⅝
GHost 6s90f	53⅛	IMic 11s83	94¾	MMM 8.85s	85½	PubL 8⅝s85	87⅝
GHost 7s94	55	IMic 10⅛87	91⅝	MKT 4s90	52½	PSInc 4⅝94	65
GHost 5s88	88	IMP 10⅝84	95	MKT 5½33f	23½	PSA 11¾04	100¼
GInst 5s92	93	IndBel 8⅛11	73¼	MPacCe 8s94	189	PGE 4½s86	68
GMills 8⅞95	82	IndBel 10s14	88	MPac 4¼90	64¾	PGE 3⅝s87	58½
GMA 5s80	95 1-16	IndBel 8⅛17	74	MPac 4¼05	44	PGE 5s89	62
GMA 5s81	93½	IndBel 8s14	71¼	MPac 4¼20f	45	PGE 5s89r	63¼
GMA 4⅝82	84½	IndNB 8⅛96	70¾	MPac 4¼30f	46½	PGE 5⅝90	61⅝
GMA 4⅝83	83	IngR 8⅝85	88½	MPac 5s49f	45½	PGE 5s91	60
GMA 4½85	72⅝	InldSt 8¾95	80⅝	MoPac 10s97	85½	PGE 4⅝s94	51⅛
GMA 4⅝86	72	InldSt 9½00	86½	MoAi 8.45s05	77	PGE 8⅝s02	78
GMA 4⅞87	67¼	InldSt 7½s00	74⅝	Mobil 8½01	77½	PGE 8s2003	69½
GMA 6¼88	73¼	Inslco 9¾99	109	MobO 7¾01	73½	PGE 7½s03	67½
GMA 7⅛90	73	Instnv 7⅝80f	92¾	MohD 5½94	61⅛	PGE 7½s04	68
GMA 8s93	76¾	IBM 9⅛86	88⅛	Monog 10s99	80	PGE 7¾05A	66⅝
GMA 7¾94	75⅝	IBM 9¾04	88⅛	Monos 11s04	84⅝	PGE 9½s06	78⅝
GMA 7¼95	69⅛	InHrv 4⅝88	64	Mons 9¾00	82¼	PGE 9.85s82	96
GMA 7.85s98	72⅝	InHrv 4.5s97	60⅝	Mons 8s85	86¼	PGE 9½s06	80
GMA 8⅝99	80⅝	InHrv 8⅝95	76	MonW 4⅞90	65⅛	PGE 9½s85	91
GMA 8.70s83	92	InHrv 9s04	78½	MonW 9s00	82	PGE 8¼08	71
GMA 8⅝85	87	InHvC 4⅝81	89	MntWC 4⅞80	95⅝	PGE 8⅛09	72½
GMA 8½s84	88¼	InHvC 8⅝91	78	MntWC 4¾81	93	PGE 9⅝11	79
GMA 8¼s00	80⅝	InHvC 7⅝93	66½	MntWC 6½87	71	PGE 10½12	86⅝
GMA 8½s86	83¼	InHvC 7½94	67¼	MntWC 7⅝88	73	PacLS 9s85	86¾
GMA 8⅛86J	85½	InHvC 9 1-32	82¾	MntWC 9s89	81	PacLS 9.3s85	88½
GMA 8¼81	80½	InHvC 8¾81	95 5-32	MntWC 9½90	80¾	PNwT 8⅝10	78
GMA 8.15s86	83⅝	InHvC 9s84	89	MntWC 9.6s95	83½	PNwT 8¼08	79
GMA 8½96	76	InHvC 8.35s86	80	MntWC 8⅝86	83½	PNwT 9s12	81¾
GMA 7.35s87	80⅝	InMin 4s91	140	MonyM 7s90	83	PNwT 10⅝19	88¾
GMA 8s02	74	IPap 8.65s95	82¾	Morgn 4⅝98	68⅝	PSnAir 4s87	70
GMA 7.3s85	81⅛	IPap 4¼96	56	Morgn 8s86	85¼	PacTT 3⅛81	88½
GMA 8s07	73⅛	IntSilvr 5s93	63	MSTI 7¾13	70½	PacTT 3⅛83	76½
GMA 8¼06	74⅝	IntTT 8.9s95	80	MSTI 9¾12	87	PacTT 2¾85	66
GMA 8.2s88	82¼	IntTT 11s82	97⅝	MSTI 9⅝15	85	PacTT 4⅝88	61¾
GMA 8.65s08	75¼	IntTT 9⅛s83	90⅝	MSTI 8.7s81	95⅝	PacTT 3⅝91	52
GMA 8⅝88	83¼	IntTT 8⅝00	107	MSTI 7⅝16	72½	PacTT 8.65s05	73
GMA 8⅝85	89⅝	InvDiv 6½92	79	MSTI 8s17	73	PacTT 8¾06	74
GMA 9s84	91½	IrvBk 12.65s04	66	MSTI 8⅝18	77	PacTT 7.8s07	64-16
GMA 9⅝89	89	Itel 9⅝98	93¾	MSTI 9¼14	82¾	PacTT 7¼08	63
GMA 9¼03	86	Itel 10½98	46¼	MSTI 11¼19	96¾	PacTT 7⅝09	67
GMA 9¼89	87¾	JCP 10⅛85	55	NCNB 8.49s	73	PacTT 9½11	78¼
GMA 9.4s04	83½	JCP 8⅝07	91	NCNB 8⅝99	72	PacTT 9s81	94½
GM 8.05s85	87⅝	JnM 9.7s85	72	NL 7.8s85	91⅝	PacTT 9.1s84	90⅝
GM 8⅝s05	80	JonsL 4¾94	58	Nabis 7¾01	77	PacTT 8⅞15	73
GTE 4s90	60½	JonsL 5½88	58	NorE 10⅛80	97 13-16	PacTT 8⅞17	69¼
GTE 5s92	65½	JonsL 6¼94	54⅝	NBlsc 4¾87	68⅝	PacTT 9¾14	79¼
GTE 9¾95	91	JonsL 9⅝95	71¾	NCon 5s93	89	PacTT 9s18	73¾
GTE 6¼96	80	Kmart 6s99	78⅝	NCity 5½88	62	PacTT 9⅝78	78¾
GTE 9⅝99	84	Kane 9½90	79½	NCity 6½91	62	PacTT 9⅞16	81
GTCal 8⅝96	79	KaufB 12¼99	91⅝	NDist 4½92	116½	PacTT 9¾19	79¾
GWal 8¾s96	85	KyCent 4s87	61½	NFGs 12⅛83	100	PacTT 12.7s19	98¾

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INTERNATIONAL
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ld Rate Offsetting .S. Debts Abroad

By Carl Gewirtz

an. 20 (IHT) — A funny ened when the price of rocketing past $800 an week: It was within istance of valuing U.S. in excess of the nation's wed to foreigners for the about two decades.

count, the United States illion ounces of gold in hile its liabilities to for- blic and private totaled billion. The two even out rice of gold at $903 an

funny thing is the num- omists who say they read to this, but all of whom hat they have already ame calculations.

ondon-based dissenter, ests anonymity because is "off the wall," draws a f Washington taking this y to re-establish limited ity of the dollar into eak dollar, he says, adds n and inhibits Washing- y to operate as independ- gn policy as it might like. ertible dollar, he adds, e off. The world wants to ncial] confidence in the ates" and re-establishing a with gold would be just o do it.

Like Magic

I read why phenomena ring in markets I am al- nded of the magician who tch this hand,' and waves hand when what you're re- osed to watch is the left

don't believe the price is by $30 an ounce or more f ongoing troubles in Af- ' That's trader talk. I w whether they believe it s, but they sure hand out f it. The price moves be- cause somebody is buying and somebody's not selling."

In his view, the Russians are not only not selling, they are buying gold. Indeed, there were rumors to this effect coming out of Zurich last week. The rationale: the higher the price the less the Russians have to sell to pay for Western imports.

He theorizes that the United States is not selling because it is reviewing its policy on convertibility.

Meanwhile, with all eyes focused on gold, there was very little activity in the Eurobond market. Prices of dollar bonds tumbled Friday in reaction to news from the United States indicating that the long heralded recession has still not surfaced and arousing fears that still powerful inflationary pressures would propel the Federal Reserve to tighten its already stiff monetary policy.

Housing Starts Up

The government reported that December housing starts rose when a decline was widely anticipated. The incease was surprising in view of the Fed's tight money policy. The Fed itself reported that the basic money supply declined less than had been expected by experts and that economic growth for the final quarter, despite earlier predictions of a decline, was a modest 1.4 percent.

The news depressed the New York bond market and that spilled over here. However, dealers agreed that the decline in Eurobond prices resulted from professionals marking down their quotations rather than from any actual investor selling.

The only new offerings announced were floating-rate issues.

● Nippon Credit Bank is selling $30 million of seven-year notes with the coupon pegged at a quarter-point over the three-month interbank rate. A minimum coupon of 5¼ percent is guaranteed. Lead manager is S. G. Warburg.

● Fuji Bank is issuing at least $30 million of three-year certificates of deposit (the amount may be increased) under the aegis of Morgan Stanley. The coupon will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate. The CDs are being sold in denominations of $500,000 and $1 million.

Waiting to be priced is the $40-million, 15-year convertible for Ajinomoto. The issue is reportedly moving slowly as the coupon of 7⅞ percent is deemed unexciting.

Prices in the Deutsche mark sector also dropped last week. Bankers reported that sales exceeded buying orders and were at a loss to explain the onslaught. There was some speculation that positions were being liquidated to raise the cash to buy gold. On top of this, banks are reportedly sitting with large

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT) — Engulfed by events in Iran and Afghanistan, bankers active in the Euromarket are still groping for guidelines setting the terms and conditions on new syndicated loans.

"Banks are extremely reluctant to commit themselves," says a senior Frankfurt loan officer — a view echoed in London, Paris, Luxembourg and Brussels.

Discussions that are progressing are based on "club" deals, where a few banks agree to do a deal. A few co-managers may be found, but there is no illusion about the inability to syndicate many of these deals.

Broad syndications are now passe, which means banks joining an operation can expect to keep a large chunk on their own books. This means that the major banks will quickly find themselves "lent up" and thus the incentive to go into a deal will have to be attractive.

Top credit risks are not candidates for an increase in margins, bankers agree, although even for them there may be some cut in maturity and a slight increase in fees. "Given the liquidity that exists, absolutely prime names can still obtain very fine conditions," the Frankfurt banker says. But, he adds, "the number of names considered prime has shrunk tremendously."

Although there still is not much evidence of this evolution, bankers say that deals under discussion make absolutely certain that rates are going up.

Two operations currently under way are noteworthy: the central bank of the Philippines because it is mounting an operation by itself and Sidor, the Venezuelan state-run steel project, because of the apparently favorable terms.

The Philippines is seeking $100 million for 10 years, offering to pay banks a margin of ¾ percent over the London interbank offered rate. The lowest terms obtained on a 10-year loan by the Philippines last year was a split rate of ⅝ percent for five years and ¾ percent over Libor for the final five years.

Notwithstanding this modest hardening, most bankers insist that the terms currently being offered are unrealistic. There is less complaining about the margin than the maturity. There does seem to be an emerging consensus that the maximum maturity the market is currently willing to accept is eight years and preferably five-to-seven years. Ten years, bankers say, is not on.

To get around this, the central bank itself is organizing this loan, calling

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

'Anxiety' Driving Gold-Futures Markets Up

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ) — Despite obvious selling to take profits Friday after gold futures moved into the $800 range, buyers continued to push the metal's cost higher to close with a $20 gain on the day for January gold futures.

"It was an extremely hectic week with a very strong tone," said a metals analyst for a major brokerage firm in New York. "There was especially good foreign interest in the market."

Increasing international tensions in the Middle East and concern about the health of Yugoslavia's President Tito, who has steered an independent Communist course in Eastern Europe, spurred hectic Middle East and European buying throughout the week. Gold gained $176 an ounce for the week for the January delivery contract, closing at $822 on New York's Commodity Exchange.

"It's not just a speculative bubble," said Marc Berkowitz, head of commodities trading for James Sinclair & Co., a brokerage firm in New York. "There's real danger right now of serious conflict, and in these times people look to preserve their wealth in the most mobile form possible."

Besides continuing and increasing world tensions, an announcement during the week by Treasury Secretary William Miller that the Treasury would not be selling gold regularly any more also gave impetus to the bull market.

"It's just an escalating and snowballing anxiety," said Mr. Berkowitz.

Platinum Futures

Meanwhile, January platinum futures closed the week at $913 an ounce on the Comex, a drop of $5 an ounce from Thursday.

Analysts said all the metals markets saw prices drop somewhat during the day because investors were selling to take profits from what had been a historic week for metals futures prices.

January silver futures closed at $46.80 on Friday, a $1.90 dip also in part due to selling by traders to show a profit from the record high price established on Thursday.

Copper futures prices continued to advance. January delivery contracts on the Comex, which do not have a daily trading limit, closed at $1.26 a pound, a new high for the metal.

"You're getting into a war psychology," said Mr. Berkowitz, "and copper is a major war commodity." It is used in communications, artillery and an array of other defense operations.

Grain futures prices closed lower on Friday, but have generally recovered from the initial price drops that occured when the U.S. government announced its grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

After sharp price gains Thursday, corn and soybeans had heavy cash sales, and elevator and terminal operators put in orders to hedge their crops. A hedge is an order to buy or sell to insure a future price. Hedge orders on Friday to sell grain lowered prices, and the lack of new developments in the Middle East deflated the buying trend of Thursday.

Wheat lost 1 to 3½ cents, corn dropped 2½ to 3½ cents, and soybeans lost as much as 10¾ cents.

Livestock futures closed mixed on Friday after profit-takers came into the market to capitalize on gains earlier in the week. Traders said a government cattle-in-feed report issued after the close showed a greater number of cattle on feed lots than originally anticipated. This means a more abundant supply of feeder cattle could exert a downward pressure on prices.

Live cattle on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange closed 0.85 cent lower to 0.55 cent per pound higher, live hogs were 0.05 cent lower to 0.65 cent higher, and pork bellies were 0.15 cent lower to 0.58 cent higher for the day.

Traders said pork bellies were lower for February delivery contracts because traders were evening up their buy-and-sell positions before the weekend in anticipation of the government livestock report.

Cocoa, Sugar

On New York's Coffee Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, cocoa prices dropped while coffee and sugar closed mixed for the day.

Sugar had been riding an upward trend throughout the week because of Soviet interest in sugar due to a poor Cuban crop.

In addition, analysts said continuing reports of less-than-expected world supplies pushed prices upward.

"You could say we're in the last phases of a bull market," said one sugar analyst for a brokerage firm in New York. "The market was up during the week and come Friday, there were a lot of second thoughts and it slowed down."

Sugar futures ranged from .03 cents lower to .22 cents higher per pound.

Coffee prices, which had been in a downward slump throughout the week, closed mixed partly due to support by producing nations who bought futures near the close of the session. Continuing talk of an aggressive new Brazilian marketing plan for its 15-million bags of coffee export depressed prices. But the purchase of 1,500 tons of green beans by Spain provided renewed trade interest and helped push prices higher.

Cocoa closed lower in a lackluster week that saw little new speculative interest in that market.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT) — The stock market, fueled by heavy professional and institutional buying, scored a moderate gain last week on record volume.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange soared to 274.4-million shares, surpassing the former record volume of 272-million shares set in the previous week. On Wednesday, volume swelled to 67.7-million shares, the second highest in exchange history. The record is 81.62-million shares set on Oct. 10, 1979.

Brokers noted that the bulk of the phenomenal turnover stemmed mostly from traders and cash-laden pension funds as well as from some well-heeled individual investors, many of whom had not participated in the market for some time. One broker said that the main reason for their reentry last week was that "there still are so many depressed quality issues around that they are afraid of missing the boat."

Also the spectacular advance of the precious metal issues in recent weeks as a result of soaring gold and silver prices here and abroad has brought considerable speculative buying into the market. The biggest beneficiaries have been the gold issues, including ASA Ltd., Dome Mines, Homestake Mining, Campbell Red Lake and Benguet Consolidated. In the silver group, Hecla Mining, Sunshine Mining and Callahan Mining have made large advances in recent weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average last week gained 8.62 points to 867.15. The American Stock Exchange's market value index hit new highs on heavy volume. On Tuesday, turnover on the Amex expanded to a record 14.9 million shares, eclipsing the former high of 13.2 million registered on Oct. 10, 1979.

Over-Counter Market

(AP)-Weekly Over the Counter the high, low, and last bid prices with the net change from the previ- ast bid prices. All quotations sup- National Association of Securities are not actual transactions but are e interdealer prices at which these uld have been sold. Prices do not in- markup, markdown or commission. lied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	766	10	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
	207	6¾	5¾	6	— ¼
	x177	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
	548	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	498	6	5¾	6	+ ¾
	1133	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¾
AcmeEl .24	131	7	6¼	7	+ ¼
AcmeGn .60	116	10¾	8¼	10½	+2
AddisnW .50	182	12½	10¼	12¼	+2
AdvRoss	617	5¾	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
AdvPoint	1790	8⅝	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
Advent	412	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
AeroSys	1771	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Aerotlex 1	267	8	7¼	8	+ ¾
Aeroson	618	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
AffiBsh 1.40	82	25	24¼	24¾	— ¼
AgMet	1118	9¾	7½	8½	+1
Agnico g.10e	4131	12⅝	10⅝	11⅛	— ¼
AirFlo	1961	6¾	6½	6½	
AirIfl	1204	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
AlaBncp 1.32	88	21½	20½	21	+ ½
AlaTGs 2.40a	20	30½	29	30½	+2
AlmaSA 1	3	18	18	18	
AlexAlex 1.40	1712	34½	33	33	
AlexBid 1.30	619	30	27⅝	30	+2⅝
AllcaInc .25e	101	38½	37	37	—2
AllAmB	1107	2⅝	2	2¼	+ ¼
AllegBev .30	741	3 15-16	3¾	3 15-16	+1-16
AlldBn s1	220	33	31¾	32½	+ ¾
AlldLsr	195	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
AlldTel .84	162	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
AlbnB	148	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ¾
AlphaSol	5114	5-16	7-32	5-16	+3-32
Alphtvp .37e	10	11½	11¼	11¼	
Altex	4391	3¼	2½	3 3-16	
AltonBx .30e	21	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Amrco	5917	1¾	1 7-16	1 9-16	+ ⅛
Amarex	226	54	51	52½	—1
AmbsdGp .20	747	14	12	14	+2
AmberR	1617	2⅛	1 15-16	2	
Amcole	4162	1 13-16	1 3-16	1 13-16	+7-16
AAgrIFl	63	32	25	31½	+6½
AmBcshr .40	93	4½	4½	4½	
ABkTPa 1b	71	17¾	17¾	17¾	
ABkrFlg .44	707	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
ABkLfFl .48	511	13¾	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
ACtyBk .07r	11	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
AEquity 1.60e	x208	12	11¼	11½	— ¾
AFillron .90	85	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
AFinCp .64	274	27¼	25¼	26¼	+1
AFletchr 1.24	215	17¼	17	17	— ¼
AFurn .20	102	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
AGreet .52	1720	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
AGrtyFn .18b	192	10⅛	9½	10	+ ½
AHomShd	228	5	4½	5	+ ¼
AIncmLf	877	27½	25¼	27	+1¾
AIndmF 1	307	19⅛	18	18⅝	+1
AIntGp .42	1417	59½	54½	54½	—5
AMS	266	22½	22	22	— ½
AMicros	3898	23⅛	20¼	23	+2¾
AMonitr	186	22¾	22	22	— ¾
ANations .60a	1947	16⅛	15¼	16	+ ⅜
ANucl	628	14⅞	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
APacint	1260	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ½
AQuasar	1659	25⅛	24⅛	24¾	— ¼
AResMg	1943	39¾	33½	34¼	—4¾
ASecCp 2.20	167	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
AUndrwt .50	33	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
AmVisn	187	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
AWelding .80a	772	40½	29½	39½	+9¾
Amtrsl 2.40	138	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Amoskg 2a	13	50	47	49	+2
Amterr	574	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
Anacmp .16b	980	18½	17¾	18	+ ¼
Anadite .10	696	9⅞	8⅝	9¾	+1
Analgic	604	21¼	20	21	— ¼
Anaren	331	7½	6½	7¼	+ ¾
AncpBsb 1	11	16½	16½	16½	
And 2000	342	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	+ ¾
AndrsGr .20	49	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
AnecoR g	738	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
AngSA .51e	6880	16½	14⅝	14⅞	— ½
AngAGd 3.27e	1926	101½	93	94	—3
AnheusB .96	6184	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
AntaCp .40	260	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Antares	4241	2⅛	1 11-16	2 1-16	+⅜
Antenna	113	19¾	19	19¾	+ ½
Apecoh	1289	1 3-16	⅜	1 3-16	+ ⅜
ApogeeE .10	103	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
ApolloLa	403	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
ApliEng .40a	77	11¼	10	11	+1
ApldMtl	917	35⅛	32⅞	34¼	+1⅜
ApldMed	3554	7¼	2¾	6	+3 3-16
ApldSol un	482	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
Arapaho	384	9	6¼	8	+1¾
ArdenGp	154	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
ArgoPet t	4679	20⅛	18⅝	19¼	+1
ArgontE	1573	8⅞	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
ArizBk .80	461	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
ArtsWay	112	29½	28½	28½	+ ½
AsdColo .92a	1259	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
AssdHst .28	123	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
AsdMod	646	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
AthenoC	194	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
AtlGsLt 1.44	301	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
AtlntAm .28	121	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
AtlntBcp .80	176	13	13	13	
AtlntOil	187	9⅝	8¾	9	— ½
AtlanRsh	362	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¼
AtlTele	21	29	27½	27½	
AtwdOcn	1031	27½	24¾	27¼	+2½
AutoTrol	226	39	34¼	38⅛	+4
AutoMk .60	53	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
Autotrol .20	73	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¾
Avantek	487	48½	46¼	47¾	+1¾

(Continued on Page 8)

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

CAP

COMPAÑIA DE ACERO DEL PACIFICO S.A.
(CHILE)

U.S. $170,000,000
MEDIUM TERM CREDIT FACILITY

MANAGED BY
CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA
CREDIT LYONNAIS
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED
THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES
GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C.
BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

CO-MANAGED BY
EUROPEAN AMERICAN BANK

PROVIDED BY
BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA
BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES
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CITIBANK, N.A.
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
CREDIT LYONNAIS
THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED
EUROPEAN AMERICAN BANK
GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C.
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ORION BANK LIMITED
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

AGENT
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

DECEMBER 14, 1979

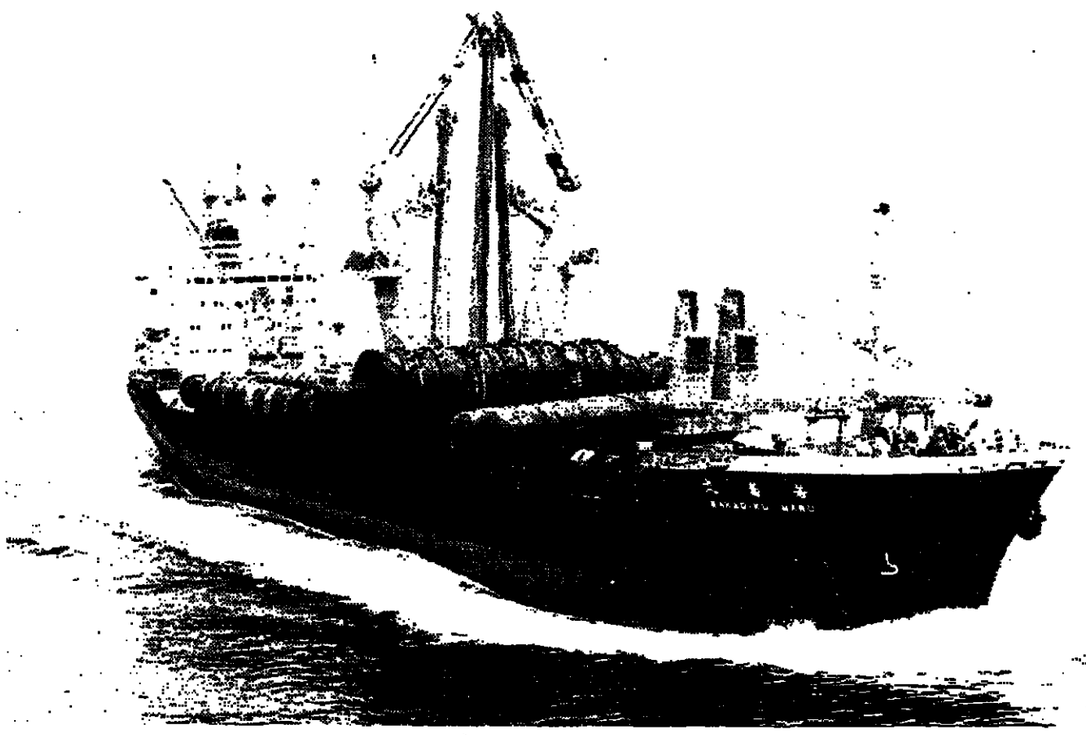
Special ships for special needs:
Meet NYK's new heavyweight champ.

NYK's Wakagiku Maru is a super-heavy lifter equipped with a 500-ton derrick. It also has a set of 31-ton twin traveling cranes, two sets of 20-ton standard cranes and a set of 25-ton twin derrick cranes. On its maiden voyage in February 1978, it carried 20,000 tons of plant equipment from northern Japan to the Persian Gulf.

With the growing trend toward export of complete industrial plants, there is much demand for heavy lifters to transport huge plant equipment to oil-producing and developing countries. NYK's fleet of seven heavy lifters with a capacity of more than 100 tons each, is well-qualified to meet this growing need.

Other NYK specialty ships include those designed to transport industrial plants, pulp, logs, mineral ores, L.P.G., and crude oil. The company is always Japan's pioneer in containerization, with six main routes now containerized.

By keeping up with the times in these and other ways, NYK has demonstrated a remarkable growth record throughout its 90-year history. As world trade expands and trading patterns change, NYK's versatile fleet is able to adjust to these changes quickly and efficiently. Resulting in better, more economical services for our customers around the world. If you have a special shipping problem, NYK may have a special solution.



NYK LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

■ Head Office: Tokyo, Japan ■ London Branch Office: Beaufort House, 15 St. Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7NR., England Tel. (01) 283-2099 Telex. 884296~8
Other Overseas Offices in Europe: ■ Düsseldorf: Tel. 84151 ■ Hamburg: Tel. 35 63-1 ■ Paris: Tel: 265-1500 ■ Milan: Tel: 803346

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AzteMf .22	128	21½	20¾	21½	
BBDO 2.80	421	34	33¾	34	
BOPCp 1.40	57	16	15¾	15¾	
BXDv g	202	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
BairdCp f	397	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
BakerBr .24	5	8	8	8	
BakerFe 1.60a	84	65	57	65	+8½
BaldwLv .70	228	28	25¾	27½	+1⅞
BallyPkP	877	22⅛	20¼	20½	—2
BancOne 1.64b	350	28½	27¼	28½	+1¼
BncohIo 1.40b	271	19½	19	19	— ¼
BncoHawa .88	302	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
BncshNJ 1b	56	12½	12	12	— ½
BancWst 1.40a	29	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅞
BangHE 1.52	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
BkBidE 1.07	51	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
BkComp h	108	9	8¼	8¼	— ½
BkDelw 2.48	14	22½	22½	22½	
BkemRt 1.10e	703	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
BkTrSC 1.20b	73	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
BankG .70	x43	17½	17¼	17¼	
Banta wi		11½	11½	11½	
BarbrGr .80	751	22½	19⅞	22	+2¼
Barden 1	74	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1
BarrisC .12	732	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
BartonB 2a	16	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
BasicES	1545	5¾	4	5⅛	+1⅛
BasicRs g	4018	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ¾
BassFr .80a	195	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
BayBks 2.50	322	31	29¾	31	+1
BayisMk .40	158	14⅝	13¾	14½	+1⅛
BayivCo .20	151	22	20¾	22	+1¼
BayswRt	72	9	9	9	
BearCrk .32	107	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
BeardOil .06	318	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
BeetBisn	262	5¾	4¼	5¼	+1½
BeehvInt	320	6	5½	5⅝	— ¼
Bekins .12	934	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
BentlyL	378	14¼	13½	13½	—1
Berkley .20b	584	17½	15	17	+2
BetzLab 1.04	x654	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
BevMgt .44	467	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
BibbCo .40e	301	22½	16½	20½	+4
Billings	97	12½	11½	12½	+1
Bio-Gas	3774	1¼	1-16	1⅛	—1-16
BioRadL	168	26½	24½	26½	+2
BioRsp wt	1463	1 11-16	1⅛	1 7-16	—3-16
BioRsp un	1642	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	
Biochm	253	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
BiomdRf	793	20¾	19	20¾	+1¾
Biometr	173	3¼	2½	3¼	+ ¾
Biosphr	234	8	6½	8	+1½
BirdSon 1.60	199	18½	18½	18½	
Bitco 1.60	222	40	34⅝	38	+3½
BlkHllP 1.80	194	26	25	26	+1
BlockDr .90	47	13¼	13¼	13¼	
BlueChip .24	14	22¾	22½	22½	
BluMSp 1.20	47	19½	19	19½	
BlueOG g	205	17¾	16¼	17¾	+1½
Blyvoor 1.65e	7930	14⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅞
BoatBa 2	80	24	23½	23½	— ½
BobEvn .44	222	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
Bohemia .66b	694	22½	19⅛	21¾	+2½
BokmRs h	371	22	19½	21	+2
BolarPh .14i	93	33	30	31	+1
Bolar wi	41	16½	15	15½	+ ½
Bomoin	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Bonanza	1415	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
BootheF 1e	280	14¾	14½	16¾	
BostDig	151	30½	23	30½	+7½
BostonB 1.28a	7	18½	18½	18½	
BradyEn	2758	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
BreeCp	600	15⅝	14⅛	15¼	+1¼
Broiorn g.20e	35	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
BrassCH .48	35	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Brenco .72	523	18¾	18½	18½	
BroadFn .44	294	9⅛	8½	9	— ¼
BrockEx	765	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
BrokHill .94r	495	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
BrooksF .32	159	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Brooks 1.40b	50	42½	41½	41½	
BrkwdHS .40	515	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
BrwTom	3618	49¾	44¾	49¾	+3½
Brunos .50	164	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Buckbee .28	337	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
BckeySL .60b	124	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
Buckeye .30e	46	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Buffels 2.82e	1489	39	33¾	35½	+2¾
Bldinv	333	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+1-16
Bunnqtn	339	5⅛	5	5	
Burmh .03e	625	3 15-16	3 23-32	3 29-32	+7-32
BurnupS .16	2160	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
BurtH	4424	5¼	4 3-16	4¾	+9-16
BMA 1.20	186	29⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
ButlerMf 1.20	162	27¼	26½	26½	— ¾
CBTCp 2.20	26	27	27	27	
CFSCnl .34	398	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—1
CPTCp	990	25¼	25	25½	+ ¼
CACI	466	19	14½	17½	+3¼
CaesrNJ	423	13	11¼	12¼	—1¼
CaeNJ wt	220	8½	7	7¾	—1
CaeNJ un	21	35	29	33½	—1½
Cafeters .60	145	21¼	21	21¼	
CalFlBk 1.08b	73	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
CalMicr	765	15¾	15	15¾	
CalWtSv 3	11	33	31½	32½	+1
CallonPet	1809	13¼	11⅝	12⅝	+1¼
CambRxy	218	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+1½
Camrnlr .60	661	96½	82½	92	+9½
Canon	93	13¼	13	13	— ¼
CapEngy	3085	3½	3	3½	+ ½
CapInAir	84	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
CaribuE	49207	⅞	½	⅞	+13-32
Carolin g	1814	18½	15⅝	18	+2½
Cascade 1	31	42	37½	41½	+4
CavnghC	2358	7⅛	6½	6¾	+ ½
CedarPt 1.24b	426	34	33½	35¼	— ¾
CelinaFn .40	168	11¾	11¼	11½	— ½
Cencor	100	7	5¾	5¾	—1⅛
CenBcp 1.90b	51	23¾	23¾	23¾	
CnBshSo .80	287	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
CnBkSy .40b	52	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
CnFldBk 1b	43	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
CenMtRt .60	302	10½	9½	10⅝	+ ⅞
CenNtBn .24	306	3¼	3¼	3¼	
CnPenNt 1.08	155	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
CnVtPS 1.84	79	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
Centron 2.40	167	27¼	25⅝	27¼	+1⅜
CentyBk .44b	388	7¼	7	7	— ¼
CentyOG	298	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
ChmpPrt .20	654	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ¼
ChmpPd 1	77	21	19¾	19¾	—1¼
ChapRts	459	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
CharRiv .42	21	34½	33	34½	+1½
ChrmSh .18	1039	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ½
ChartHo 1.04	1047	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
ChathMf .88	112	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Chattm .40	102	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
ChkptSy	101	14	13¼	14	+ ¾
CheezDv .10i	53	6½	6¼	6½	
ChmLwn	332	31	30½	31	+ ½
ChmNucl .05r	1777	23	21	21	— ¼
Chemed 1.80	12	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
ChmLea 1.20	118	39½	36½	38	—1½
Chmetr .32	276	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
CheryEl .12	395	13	11½	12½	— ½
ChiNwTr	178	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
ChildWld	289	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Chiltend 1b	123	11	10½	11	+ ½
Chomer	134	25	24½	25	+ ½
Chubb 2.40	1115	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ½
ChrDwt 1.40	38	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Chyron	170	8	7¾	7¾	
Chyron wi	58	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cindrys	320	2¼	2¼	2¼	
CinnFin 1.28b	96	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
Circinc 1.30e	x37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
CitzSoCp 1.12	47	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
CitzSoGa .84e	1890	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
CitzFSL .72	61	28½	26½	26½	—2
CitzFid 1.40	27	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
CitzUta f	190	33½	32¾	33½	— ¼
CitzUtB 2.56	84	31	29¾	31	+1¼
CtyNtCp 1b	91	33½	33½	33½	
CtyIrBcp 1	49	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
ClarkJL 1.20	62	28½	28½	28½	— ½
ClevtRt .20e	806	9¼	8	9¼	+1¼
ClowCp .40	625	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
CstldFla	143	5½	4½	5	+ ¼
CobeLab	435	24	21	23½	+2½
CocaCol .64	198	15½	14¼	15½	+1¼
CocaAla .60	853	17½	15½	17	+1½
CoeurDAlt	870	26	21½	21½	—3
Coherent	1311	23¾	22½	23½	
ColeCP .02e	182	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
ColnBcp 1.80	67	16¾	15½	16	— ¾
ColLiAc .48	x2784	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅜
ColrTles	1233	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
ColNBsh f	121	19	18¾	19	
Combins 1.40	2652	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
Comcst A .16	101	27	26¾	26¾	
Comdial	1488	3⅝	2¾	3¼	+ ½
ComBsh 1.60	55	22¼	21½	21½	
ComCIN .88	324	30	28	30	+2⅛
ComSwi	292	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
CmlShr .50a	108	15½	15	15½	
CmTrNJ 1.60	35	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
CwBkPa 2.16	23	31	30	31	+1
CwNRs 1.88	8	24½	24½	24½	
CmwTel 1.30	10	22	21	22	+1
ComInd .52	74	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
CmptVS	1524	11¼	10¼	11	
CptVS wt	735	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅜
CptVS un	111	16	15	16	+ ¼
ComperS	7606	7-32	3-16	7-32	+1-32
CompCr .16	472	15¾	14¾	15½	
Compus	352	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
CCTC	2601	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
CmpAut .20	326	13¼	13	13	
Compsv	235	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
CmpCm	1850	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	— ½
CmpCon	406	23	19	22¼	+3¼
CmpDev	1331	9⅝	8	9	+1
CmptNet	845	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
CmptPd f	668	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
Comsrv	191	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Comshre	362	20	18⅝	19¼	+ ¾
Comtech	1474	12	10	10	—2
Conair	564	8¼	6¾	8¼	+1¼
Concept .86b	416	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
Conna .40	34	17¾	17½	17½	
ConnEnr 2.40	84	21¼	20½	20½	
ConNBk 1.60	35	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
ConsCapR 2.28	1255	10¼	8	9⅝	+1¾
ConsCinol g	2152	6⅝	5¼	6	+ ⅜
ConFibr	238	56¼	54½	56¼	+7¾
ConPap 3.60	10	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
ConsDsl g.16e	200	8	7	8	+ ⅜
Contel	214	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
CHBNor 1.84b	16	21	18½	21	+2½
ConICap 7.50c	558	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
ConlCurv	107	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
CtrLuzr .10t	12	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Conwed 1	2593	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Coors B .25	961	26¼	24½	24¾	—1½
Cordis	4758	1 5-16	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
Cordyne	159	4½	4½	4½	
CntryCrdt .16r	54	12	11	12	+1
Courier .60	283	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
CousnPr	1726	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
CovngtBT	613	14	10⅝	12	+1⅜
CradTer .76	20560	27-32	7-16	½	—1-16
CromExp	69	26	25¾	25¾	
Crawfd .65a	2101	55¾	48	54¾	+5¾
CrayRes	25618	21¼	1	1¼	— ½
CrestUlt f	51	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ¼
Cronus	88	7⅝	7½	7½	
CrosTre .80	1955	35	31¼	34½	+ ¼
CrumpE .32	260	11¾	11⅞	11¾	+ ½
CullenFr 1	326	25¼	25	25	+ ½
Cullinan	17	28½	28	28	
Cullum 1b	165	22	21¼	21¼	
Cyclron	298	13¼	11¾	13¼	+1¼
DalcoPh	556	5¼	4⅝	5	
DankrLb	137	5¾	5¼	5¼	
DanlyMA 1.80	64	29½	28¾	28¾	— ½
DartDs .13	75	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
DashInd	2130	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½
DataCrd .20	430	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
DtaDes .32	513	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅜
DataPck	62	7½	7½	7½	
Datamet f	249	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¼
Datarm f	167	33	31¾	32⅝	— ¼
Datascp	816	18⅝	16¼	18¼	+1¾
Datatrn	307	2 5-16	2¼	2¼	—1-16
Datum	285	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Daushin 2.40	23	32	32	32	
DavidMn g	1117	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
DaytMal 1a	101	16	16	16	
DBeer .63e	13564	11⅛	10	11	+1¼
DeanFd .80	159	18	16¾	17½	+ ½
DecisDat	409	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
DecisSys	442	4	3⅝	3⅝	
DelkbAg .72	2227	30	28½	29	— ¼
DeLuxC 1.32	707	36¼	34¾	36¼	+1¼
Denelcor	1353	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
DenisMg 1.40	253	33½	31	33½	+2⅝
DenvRE 1	52	22	22	22	
Deprdtnd .05e	281	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
DesGuar 1.50	35	23	23	23	
DetrexC 1.40	16	31½	31½	31½	
DetBkC 1.80	67	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
DiagDat	336	19½	18½	19¼	
DiaCrys 1.20	133	27¼	26¼	26¼	—1
DitrchEx	9527	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+9-16
DigiLog	204	11½	9¾	11	+1¼
DinnrBel .64	192	16½	16	16½	+ ½
DiscNY 10.40e	39	51	49	49	—1
DiscOil	1054	3 1-16	2¾	3 1-16	+5-16
DixnCru 1.28a	39	38½	37	37½	—1
Docutel	1456	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	— ½
DolRes	4437	27-32	11-16	13-16	+ ⅛
DoltrGn .28b	412	10⅝	10½	10½	
DomBsh 1	128	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
Dgisind	87	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
DoyIDB 1.28	161	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
Dranetz .05f	74	14¼	12¾	14	+1¼
DrexIrT	434	21	18¾	18¾	
DrumFn .30	346	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
DualLite .32	501	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
DuckAtc .40	24	12	12	12	
Ducomm .60	189	22	20¾	22	+1¼
DunesHt	30	17½	15	15	— ¾
DunkinD .30	515	12	11½	12	+ ¼
Durham	109	46¼	42⅝	45	+2⅝
Duriron .60	501	17¾	16¾	16¾	—1
DurrFill .26	188	12½	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
DycoPet	257	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
Dynascn f	353	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Dynatch	387	17½	16¼	17½	+ ¾
EHInt	78	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
ERCCp 1.40	3914	80¼	71	71	—9¼
EarlyCol	304	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
EarthSci	367	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	+1
EaDrlef 1.76e	4610	29¾	25	27¾	+3
Eastmet .90	811	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
Eastovr	31	13¼	13¼	13¼	
EconLab 1.04	4602	27⅝	24⅝	26	+1⅛
EdwdInd	45	13	12¾	12¾	
ElPasEl 1.10	887	10	9½	9⅝	
EleCoth	162	9½	8½	9¼	— ¼
EleNuci	981	9¼	7⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
ElecsnGp	242	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+ ⅜
ElkxWW 1.76	17	15½	15½	15½	
Emhrt wi	22	12	11½	11½	— ½
Emons .16	437	13¼	11½	13¼	+1¼
Emons pf1.19	91	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¼
EmpBnf 1	642	24¼	22½	22½	—1½
EmplCas 1.20b	41	46½	45½	46½	+1½
EnrDev	3772	20	11¾	17½	+5½
EnrMin	1563	9⅝	8½	9½	— ⅛
EnRsv	12755	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
EnrSrcs	176	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
EnrVent	173	15	14¼	14¾	
Envrdn h	626	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Epsco	240	16¼	14¾	15¾	+1
EqBcp .76	59	15½	15	15½	+ ½
Eqtlwd 1.32	54	22¼	22¼	22¼	
EquitSL 1	752	26⅝	22¾	22¾	—3¾
EqtOil .70	348	46½	45	46½	
EthanAl .73e	67	45½	44¼	44¼	—1¼
EvSuth	19	39½	38	39½	+1½
EvershJ .40	49	19	19	19	
ExcelEn	1625	6⅝	5¼	5⅛	—15-16
ExchBcp .60	107	9⅝	9½	9¾	+ ¼
ExecHsh	526	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅝
ExpirCo	7800	3 5-16	2¾	2¾	— ½
FSC	354	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
FairLne .32	351	6¾	6⅛	6¼	— ½
FairfLd .16	96	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
FalcMnS 3e	286	96	86½	93½	+6½
Falstaff	1636	4 9-16	4 1-16	4 9-16	+½
Farmon .08	1343	29½	27½	28⅝	+1
FarmFd 1	476	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
FarmBr .60	x148	18½	18¼	18¼	
FarmGp .84	2863	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
FarrCo .20	49	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
FdScrw .72a	9	12	11½	12	+ ½
FedIPP .94e	832	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
Fidlcor .06e	473	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
FifeCo .16	131	11¼	10	10¼	—1
FifthTh 2.50	44	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Filtrd	54	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Finnign	201	17½	16	17	+1
FstMerc 1.60	164	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
FstAlaBk 1.40	199	23	19	22	+3
FlAmBk 1.20	28	16¼	16¼	16¼	
FlAFin .50	168	24¼	23	23	—1½
FlATenn .64	235	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
FlArkBk .50b	120	11	10¾	10¾	
FtArtist	197	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
FtAtlnto .88	389	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
FtBnAla .84a	17	15¾	15¾	15¾	
FtBkSys 2.04	844	38¾	37¼	37¼	—1½
FtBkSC 1.20	x56	19	18¾	19	
FtBostn 1.75e	319	19	17½	17½	—1½
FtCorInv	120	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
FtCoInv .76	19	28	27	27	—1
FtCntRE 1.44e	135	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
FtDenvr	86	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
FtEmpS .20e	239	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
FtExec f	49½	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
FtExec wi	1	10	9¾	9¾	
FtExe pf.50	132	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
FtFrwst .25	65	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
FtFinVo .68	4	22½	22½	22½	
FtIlBcp 2.20	402	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
FtUnCp .96	148	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
FtUtdBc 1.24	708	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
FtWnFin	140	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
FtWlsMt	73	22½	21½	21½	—1
Frstbncp 1.40b	4066	1 13-32	1 9-32	1 13-32	
FveStrEn	792	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
FlagBks .60	495	8½	7¾	8¼	
Flamelin	57	9	9	9	
Flexsti .48	94	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Flicker .60b	566	17	16	16¾	+ ½
FloatPot	626	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
Florafx	65	9	9	9	
FloCsB pf1	78	12½	12¼	12½	
FloCom .88a	340	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
FloCypr .20e	62	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
FloGlf 1.28e	208	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
FloNFla .60	154	17	16½	17	
Florocb .20	66	22¼	22	22	— ½
FdTown .16	x264	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
FhllGp .36	363	18¼	17½	18⅛	+ ¾
ForeAim .40	3023	31	26	30	+4
FrestO .80a	53	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
FrankEl .56	63	10⅝	9¼	10¼	+1¼
FrasrMt 1.12e	183	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
FredHer .24	2720	63½	51¼	57	+8¼
FreeSG 4.23e	2745	4½	3⅝	4½	+1
FremEn	477	22⅞	22½	22¾	
Fremont .50b	622	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
FresSrc	361	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
FrostS .06e	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
FrznFd 2.36	66	22½	22	22	—1
FullPh .26e	802	12¼	11¾	11½	— ½
FullrHB .36	77	14	13½	14	+ ½
FullNtl .60	416	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ¾
FurrCat .60	9190	14½	12½	14¼	+1⅝
GEICO .40	687	29⅛	25⅛	28⅝	+3½
GEICO pf.74	5452	16¼	13⅞	14⅝	+ ¾
GakonO	2403	7¼	5⅝	6⅜	+ ¾
Gixy wi	626	7⅝	6¾	7	— ⅝
Gomex	897	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
GatwSpt	89	8¼	8	8	
GatwyTr	1965	18½	16⅝	18	— ¼
GnAutm	179	31½	30¼	31½	+1¼
GAutPts .96	54	12	11½	12	+ ¾
GnBind .16	328	24	23¼	24	+ ¼
GnData	2319	7⅛	5⅛	5⅜	—1⅝
GnDevcs	739	16⅛	15⅝	15½	
GnEngy .10	1474	27⅛	25	25½	+ ½
GnHelth .60	2135	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—3-16
GnHydro	59	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¾
GnOhSL .36	2227	89	83	83	—6
GnReins 2	442	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
GnSernic .20	153	14	13½	13½	— ½
GnShale 1b	448	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
GnTerm	47	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
GenesB .80a	414	41¼	40½	41¼	+1¼
GenRad .12	725	6	5	6	+1
Geores	372	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
GeoWash .05e	33	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
GaBdFlb	175	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
GlbrtA 1.60	144	13¼	12½	13	— ¼
Gilford .34	473	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Girard 1.88	779	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
GlobeLf .40b	24	23½	23	23	
Godfrey 1b	308	79	65¼	77	+14
GoldFld 2.27e	18	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛

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Chicago Options Table

Price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
	— Jan —		— Apr —		— Jul —		N.Y.
34	1 1/2	30	14 1/2	3	15 1/4		63 1/2
474	3 1/2	513	5 7/8	48	7 1/2		63 1/2
5 2	6 3/8	a	a	a	a		31 3/4
10 50	1 1/2	a	a	a	a		31 3/4
15 a	a	100	1	a	a		31 3/4
117	1 7/8	120	2 3/8	57	4		51 7/8
5 a	a	248	3/4	120	1 1/2		51 7/8
0 a	a	43	1-16	a	a		51 7/8
0 34	26	7	27	b	b		88 1/4
181	16 1/2	64	18	114	19 1/4		88 1/4
771	6 3/8	688	10 1/4	74	11		88 1/4
5 b	b	390	4 3/4	5	5 5/8		38 1/8
5 b	b	845	1 1/4	19	2		38 1/8
10 a	a	236	1 3/8	90	2 13-16		38 1/8
1 1090	2	237	3 3/8	9	3 3/8		38 1/8
45 a	a	59	9-16	126	1 3/8		38 1/8
5 76	6 5/8	23	7 1/8	a	a		38 1/8
50 a	a	2	3-16	5	5/8		38 1/8
0 2	12 1/8	a	a	5	11 3/4		38 1/8
238	1/8	131	1 11-16	505	2 1/2		25 1/8
30 a	a	53	7-16	79	15-16		25 1/8
119	4 1/4	92	4 1/2	82	5		24 1/4
5 134	1-16	425	15-16	121	1 1/2		24 1/4
45 4	15 3/4	a	a	a	a		60 7/8
3 74	10 7/8	11	12	8	13 3/4		60 7/8
3 1541	5/8	146	5 1/8	104	6 3/4		60 7/8
70 a	a	97	1 3/8	b	b		60 7/8
0 17	3/8	42	5 1/4	a	a		80
90 b	b	18	1 5/8	a	a		80
352	2	359	3	163	3 1/2		21 3/8
25 a	a	446	9-16	132	1		21 3/8
15 70	2	17	4 1/8	a	a		37
40 a	a	69	1 9-16	a	a		37
45 a	a	23	7-16	b	b		37
10 25	9 3/8	20	12 3/4	a	a		69 1/4
70 72	1-16	18	5	a	a		69 1/4
35 4	12 1/2	a	a	a	a		47 1/8
40 10	7 7/8	a	a	a	a		47 1/8
15 b	b	4	3 7/8	9	5 1/2		47 1/8
3 3/8 19	1-16	b	b	b	b		41 1/4
35 a	a	11	6 3/4	a	a		41 1/4
1 407	7/8	131	3 1/2	a	a		41 1/4
45 a	a	205	1 9-16	15	2 3/8		41 1/4
5 1251	1 1/2	411	4 5/8	89	5 1/8		46 1/4
45 1453	1-16	1259	2 7-16	129	3 1/4		46 1/4
50 a	a	597	2	135	3 3/8		46 1/4
0 1091	4	573	4 3/8	37	5 3/8		46 1/4
60 1	1-16	106	1/4	83	1		46 1/4
0 45	13 7/8	45	14 3/8	26	14		46 1/4
1 237	5 7/8	125	6 3/8	55	8		55 1/4
5 880	3/8	530	2 13-16	62	4 1/4		55 1/4
60 a	a	942	1 1/8	117	2 1/8		55 1/4
15 119	1-16	65	1 9-16	22	1 3/4		15
20 a	a	18	1-16	35	1/4		15
3/8 201	28 3/4	b	b	b	b		55 1/2
30 200	25 3/8	b	b	b	b		55 1/2
5/8 2	22	a	a	b	b		55 1/2
40 1	15	a	a	b	b		55 1/2
30 45	25 1/2	45	26	b	b		55 1/2
3 105	15 1/4	2	16 1/4	2	17		55 1/2
45 84	10 3/4	51	11 7/8	6	13 1/2		55 1/2
0 143	5 3/8	166	8 1/8	22	10 1/4		55 1/2
60 b	b	184	3 1/4	61	4 3/8		55 1/2
15 8	4 1/2	3	5 1/4	a	a		19 3/8
20 131	1-16	341	1 7/8	65	2 3/4		19 3/8
25 a	a	25	3/8	a	a		19 3/8
70 71	20 1/8	8	21	3	21 1/2		89 1/4
0 413	10 1/8	126	11 1/2	3	13		89 1/4
90 b	b	318	5	6	7		89 1/4
30 a	a	1	32 3/4	a	a		62 1/2
35 26	27 1/4	33	28 1/4	10	27 1/2		62 1/2
40 93	22 1/4	76	23	14	24 1/2		62 1/2
15 261	17 1/4	897	18 3/8	16	20 1/2		62 1/2
50 b	b	689	15 3/8	172	17		62 1/2
60 b	b	2376	9 3/8	246	11 3/4		62 1/2
70 b	b	1711	5 1/2	32	7 3/4		62 1/2
15 213	11	56	11 1/2	15	11 1/2		26
20 1287	5 7/8	1004	7	172	7 3/4		26
25 8936	7/8	3509	3 1/2	694	4 3/8		26
45 1	5 1/2	a	a	a	a		51 1/4
50 128	1	9	2 5/8	6	3 3/4		51 1/4
50 953	9 3/4	264	11	81	12 1/2		69 3/8
60 a	a	1524	3/8	513	1 11-16		69 3/8
65 5121	4 3/4	1898	7 1/8	79	8 3/4		69 3/8
65 428	1-16	3717	2 1/8	197	3 1/2		69 3/8
70 16587	1-16	3541	4	587	6		69 3/8
70 7063	1/4	1429	4	209	5 3/8		69 3/8
75 a	a	3149	1 15-16	b	b		69 3/8
75 459	5 1/4	408	6 7/8	b	b		69 3/8
80 2	11 1/4	b	b	b	b		69 3/8
30 a	a	93	4 3/8	201	5 3/8		33 3/4
35 a	a	420	1 7/8	91	3		33 3/4
40 a	a	180	11-16	153	1 3/8		33 3/4
50 23	4 1/4	7	6 1/8	4	8 1/2		54 1/2
60 a	a	73	1 3/4	10	4		54 1/2
35 138	6	116	7	9	8 3/8		41 3/8
40 876	1 1/8	867	4 1/8	247	5 1/2		41 3/8
45 13	1-16	567	1 7/8	b	b		41 3/8
45 b	b	b	b	32	3		41 3/8
70 132	7 3/8	30	9	3	11		76 1/4
80 a	a	626	3 1/4	26	4 3/8		76 1/4
50 16	25	4	24	1	28 1/2		76 3/8
60 470	15 1/8	271	18 1/4	18	17 1/2		76 3/8
70 1575	4 7/8	763	9 3/4	150	11 3/8		76 3/8
60 188	10 1/4	a	a	83	13		70 1/4
70 1544	3/8	782	3 3/4	38	5 3/8		70 1/4
80 b	b	376	1	38	2		70 1/4
15 20	6 3/4	22	7 7/8	15	8		22 3/4
20 266	2 1-16	220	4 1/4	26	5 3/8		22 3/4
45 15	1 7/8	113	4	2	6		46 3/4
50 a	a	312	2	19	3		46 3/4

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
M M M	60	a	a	99	5-16	74	1	46 3/4
Monsan	45	a	a	15	15 3/4	b	b	60 3/8
Monsan	50	15	10 1/4	a	a	1	12 1/4	60 3/8
Monsan	60	422	1-16	200	3 1/2	23	5 1/2	60 3/8
Nw Air	25	2	3 1/2	6	5	a	a	28 3/8
Nw Air	30	10	1-16	22	1 3/8	15	2 11-16	28 3/8
Nw Air	35	a	a	28	1/2	b	b	28 3/8
Pennz a	23 3/8	1	19 3/4	a	a	b	b	42 3/4
Pennz a	28 3/8	38	16 1/2	a	a	b	b	42 3/4
Pennz a	30	198	12 1/2	31	13	20	14	42 3/4
Pennz a	33 3/8	270	9 1/8	199	10	3	11 1/2	42 3/4
Pennz a	40	185	2 1/4	49	5 1/2	9	7	42 3/4
Pennz	35	b	b	7	9 1/4	4	10	42 3/4
Pennz	40	b	b	156	5 3/8	67	7	42 3/4
Pennz	45	b	b	327	3	93	5	42 3/4
Pepsi	20	a	a	a	a	5	4 3/4	23 1/8
Pepsi	25	5	1-16	119	15-16	20	1 1/2	23 1/8
Pepsi	30	a	a	14	3-16	5	3/8	23 1/8
Polar	20	233	4 1/2	50	5 1/4	29	6 1/8	24 1/8
Polar	25	183	1-16	561	2 1/2	216	3 3/8	24 1/8
Polar	30	30	1-16	480	15-16	207	2	24 1/8
Sperry	45	36	10 1/2	33	11 1/2	7	13	55 3/8
Sperry	50	327	5 3/8	178	7 3/4	6	9 1/2	55 3/8
Sperry	60	a	a	244	2 11-16	17	4 3/8	55 3/8
Squibb	30	68	6	6	6 3/4	7	8 1/4	35
Squibb	35	447	3/8	101	3 1/8	33	4 3/4	35
Squibb	40	a	a	268	1 1/8	122	2 1/2	35
StorTec	10	50	5 1/8	22	5 3/8	4	6 1/4	15 1/8
StorTec	15	1953	1-16	1153	2	351	2 3/8	15 1/8
StorTec	20	3	1-16	506	5/8	193	1 5-16	15 1/8
Tandy	30	22	1 1/2	a	a	a	a	31 5/8
Tandy	35	b	b	a	a	2	1 1/2	31 5/8
Teldyn	110	175	30 1/2	b	b	b	b	140 1/4
Teldyn	120	748	20 3/8	589	25 3/8	34	31 1/8	140 1/4
Teldyn	130	1728	10 3/8	925	17 3/4	28	23 1/8	140 1/4
Teldyn	140	5858	11-16	1275	11 1/2	23	17 1/2	140 1/4
Teldyn	150	87	1-16	1407	6 3/8	267	12 3/8	140 1/4
Tex In	80	94	17 3/4	10	19 1/2	a	a	97 1/4
Tex In	90	440	7 1/4	119	10 1/2	a	a	97 1/4
Tex In	100	610	1-16	170	3 1/4	22	9	97 1/4
Upjohn	40	22	7 3/8	22	8 1/2	a	a	47 3/4
Upjohn	45	257	2 3/4	10	4 3/8	a	a	47 3/4
Upjohn	50	a	a	166	1 3/4	37	3 1/4	47 3/4
Weyerh	30	368	5 3/4	205	6 3/8	100	7 1/8	35 3/8
Weyerh	35	1344	3/8	675	3 1/4	115	4 1/4	35 3/8
Xerox	50	115	13	20	14	a	a	63
Xerox	60	704	2 3/8	420	5 1/2	14	7	63
Xerox	70	a	a	321	1 9-16	77	3 1/8	63
	— Feb —		— May —		— Aug —			
A E P	15	a	a	13	3 3/8	10	3 3/8	18 1/4
A E P	20	114	1-16	24	3/8	33	3/8	18 1/4
Am Hos	30	4	3 3/8	2	4 7/8	1	5 1/2	33 1/2
Am Hos	35	34	13-16	33	2	6	3	33 1/2
A M P	35	13	2 3/8	14	3 1/4	a	a	37 1/4
A M P	40	3	7-16	10	1 9-16	7	2 1/2	37 1/4
Bally	25	186	10 3/8	92	11 1/4	b	b	35
Bally	30	90	6 1/8	49	7 3/8	133	9 1/2	35
Bally	35	370	2 3/8	34	5 1/4	31	7	35
Bally	40	438	3/8	53	3 1/8	95	4 3/8	35
Bally	45	202	1/4	63	1 7/8	b	b	35
Bally	50	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	35
Baxter	35	25	11	b	b	b	b	46 1/4
Baxter	40	28	6 1/4	a	a	a	a	46 1/4
Baxter	45	a	a	6	4 7/8	20	6 1/8	46 1/4
Baxter	50	63	1/8	30	2 1/2	11	4	46 1/4
Blk Dk	20	42	2 1/8	1	3	32	3 3/8	21 1/2
Blk Dk	25	90	3-16	65	13-16	9	1 5-16	21 1/2
Boeing	40	112	22 1/2	6	22 3/8	1	23 3/4	62 3/8
Boeing	45	434	17 3/4	81	18 1/2	29	19 3/8	62 3/8
Boeing	50	1702	12 3/8	713	14 1/4	179	15 1/4	62 3/8
Boeing	60	b	b	2720	7 3/8	506	9 1/8	62 3/8
Bois C	30	18	8 3/4	10	9 3/8	1	9 1/8	38 1/2
Bois C	35	179	3 3/4	27	4 3/8	27	6	38 1/2
Bois C	40	109	1/4	131	2 3/8	7	3 1/4	38 1/2
C B S	45	5	8 3/8	2	9 3/8	a	a	54 1/2
C B S	50	72	4 1/2	19	6 1/4	12	7	54 1/2
C B S	60	a	a	59	1/4	b	b	54 1/2
Coke	30	43	3 3/4	a	a	6	5 1/2	32 3/8
Coke	35	191	11-16	143	1 11-16	2	2 3/8	32 3/8
Coke	40	a	a	129	1/2	b	b	32 3/8
Coke	45	a	a	75	1/8	b	b	32 3/8
Colgat	15	85	1/4	175	3/4	158	1 1/8	13 3/8
Colgat	20	1	1-16	2	1/8	b	b	13 3/8
Cmw Ed	20	a	a	4	1 9-16	16	1 13-16	20 3/4
Cmw Ed	25	a	a	22	1/8	3	3/8	20 3/4
C Data	30	4	29 1/4	b	b	b	b	57 3/4
C Data	40	5	18 1/4	a	a	b	b	57 3/4
C Data	45	66	13 1/2	35	15	a	a	57 3/4
C Data	50	506	8 7/8	105	11	1	12 1/2	57 3/4
C Data	60	1213	2 3/8	483	5 1/4	138	6 1/8	57 3/4
Gn Dyn	40	10	32 1/4	2	33 1/4	b	b	71 5/8
Gn Dyn	50	22	22 1/4	6	23 1/4	a	a	71 5/8
Gn Dyn	60	109	13 1/4	85	15 1/4	5	17	71 5/8
Gn Dyn	70	b	b	154	8 1/4	8	10 1/2	71 5/8
Gen Fd	30	a	a	2	3 1/4	a	a	32
Gen Fd	35	89	5-16	527	1 1/8	11	1 3/8	32
Hewlet	40	5	21 1/2	b	b	b	b	61
Hewlet	45	5	16 3/8	b	b	b	b	61
Hewlet	50	M91	11 1/8	4	14	1	14 1/4	61
Hewlet	60	317	3 1/8	54	5 3/4	10	7 1/2	61
Hewlet	70	86	5-16	72	2	a	a	61
H Inns	15	67	3 3/4	69	4 3/8	40	5	18 3/8
H Inns	20	588	3/8	471	1 3/4	156	2 9-16	18 3/8
H Inns	25	a	a	11	7-16	b	b	18 3/8
Honwll	60	10	30	b	b	b	b	89 3/8
Honwll p	60	25	1-16	b	b	b	b	89 3/8
Honwll	70	243	19 3/4	186	20 3/8	4	22 3/4	89 3/8
Honwll p	70	400	3-16	382	1 1-16	28	1 3/4	89 3/8
Honwll	80	393	10 3/4	224	13 1/2	10	14 3/4	89 3/8
Honwll p	80	2357	1 1/8	496	3 1/8	18	4 3/8	89 3/8
Honwll	90	1206	3 3/8	317	6 3/8	41	8 3/8	89 3/8

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Honwll p	90	1593	4 1/4	262	6 3/4	40	8 3/8	89 3/8
In Flv	20	29	9-16	a	a	a	a	19 3/4
In Flv	25	a	a	3	3/8	a	a	19 3/4
J Manv	25	19	9-16	33	1 9-16	15	2 1/8	24 1/8
J Manv	30	4	1-16	15	7-16	7	3/4	24 1/8
MGIC	30	34	3/4	4	2 1/2	a	a	26 7/8
MGIC	40	a	a	7	1/2	b	b	26 7/8
Mobil	35	7	18	a	a	b	b	53 1/2
Mobil	40	261	13 1/2	66	14 3/8	b	b	53 1/2
Mobil	45	415	8 1/2	93	10 1/2	35	12 3/8	53 1/2
Mobil	50	525	4 3/4	197	7 3/8	139	9 1/2	53 1/2
Mobil	55	699	2	478	4 3/8	121	6 3/8	53 1/2
Mobil	60	760	3/4	214	2 13-16	169	4 3/8	53 1/2
N Semi	20	44	15 3/8	b	b	b	b	35 3/8
N Semi	25	18	10 3/8	a	a	6	13 3/8	35 3/8
N Semi	30	544	6 1/8	143	8	34	9 1/2	35 3/8
N Semi	35	964	2 1/2	278	4 3/8	35	6 1/2	35 3/8
N Semi	40	b	b	295	2 11-16	85	4 1/4	35 3/8
Occi	20	22	6 3/4	133	7 1/2	b	b	25 3/8
Occi	25	657	2 1/4	256	3 7/8	84	4 3/4	25 3/8
Occi	30	1019	1/2	392	1 3/4	158	2 3/8	25 3/8
Raythn	40	268	35 1/2	b	b	b	b	75 1/2
Raythn	45	60	30 1/2	b	b	b	b	75 1/2
Raythn	50	50	26	a	a	5	29 1/2	75 1/2
Raythn	60	393	16 3/4	a	a	a	a	75 1/2
Raythn	70	650	6 1/2	105	9	77	13	75 1/2
Raythn	80	b	b	321	4 1/4	8	5 1/2	75 1/2
Rynlds	30	212	3 1/4	223	4	2	4 1/4	23 3/4
Rynlds	35	117	1/2	189	1 3/8	125	1 3/8	23 3/4
Slumb	80	123	17 3/4	a	a	2	22 1/2	96 3/4
Slumb	90	186	8 3/8	36	12 3/4	26	14 1/2	96 3/4
Slumb	100	397	2 1/4	188	6 1/4	13	8 1/2	96 3/4
Skylin	10	48	3 1/4	34	3 3/8	16	4 1/2	13
Skylin	15	338	3/8	437	1 3-16	96	1 3/4	13
Southn	10	a	a	a	a	29	2 3/4	12 1/4
Southn	15	a	a	8	1/8	28	1/8	12 1/4
St Ind	60	1	22	a	a	b	b	81 1/4
St Ind	70	4	12 1/2	a	a	2	14 3/4	81 1/4
St Ind	80	240	3 1/2	53	6 1/4	16	7 7/8	81 1/4
St Ind	90	52	3/8	62	2 3-16	a	a	81 1/4
Tx Gif	25	3	22	7	22 1/2	a	a	46 3/8
Tx Gif	30	19	17	36	17 3/8	2	18 1/2	46 3/8
Tx Gif	35	7	11 1/4	9	14	4	15 3/4	46 3/8
Tx Gif	40	b	b	13	10 1/2	2	12	46 3/8
Tx Gif	45	b	b	57	7 1/4	12	9	46 3/8
Tx Gif	50	b	b	174	4 3/8	12	6 3/4	46 3/8
U A L	20	4	23 3/4	10	3 3/4	a	a	22 3/4
U A L	25	121	3/8	88	1 1/2	14	2 3/8	22 3/4
U A L	30	1	1-16	91	1/2	b	b	22 3/4
U Tech	40	17	9	1	10	1	11	48 3/8
U Tech	45	114	4 1/2	163	6 1/2	8	7 3/8	48 3/8
U Tech	50	b	b	156	4	40	5 1/4	48 3/8
J Walt	35	25	1-16	8	3/4	a	a	30
Willms	20	5	11 3/8	9	11 3/4	2	11 3/8	31 1/4
Willms	25	286	6 3/8	75	7 1/2	60	8 1/4	31 1/4
Willms	30	235	2 3/4	102	4 1/2	170	5 3/8	31 1/4
Willms	35	b	b	294	2 3/4	61	3 3/8	31 1/4
	— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —			
Bruns	10	34	4 1/4	37	4 3/8	1	4 3/8	14 3/8
Bruns	15	550	3/8	530	1 1/4	57	1 11-16	14 3/8
Dow Ch	25	20	9 3/4	2	10	b	b	34 3/8
Dow Ch	30	116	5 1/8	56	5 7/8	3	6 1/4	34 3/8
Dow Ch	35	245	1 9-16	75	3	40	3 3/4	34 3/8
Dow Ch	40	a	a	71	1	b	b	34 3/8
Ford	30	12	3 3/8	1	4 1/2	13	5 1/4	33 1/4
Ford	35	43	13-16	39	1 7/8	18	2 3/8	33 1/4
Ford	40	a	a	47	11-16	b	b	33 1/4
Ford	45	a	a	1	1/8	b	b	33 1/4
Gen El	45	11	8 1/2	7	9 3/8	a	a	53 1/2
Gen El	50	117	4 1/4	55	5 1/2	2	6 1/8	53 1/2
Gen El	55	403	1 1/2	106	2 3/8	26	3 7/8	53 1/2
Gen El	60	118	3/8	b	b	b	b	53 1/2
G M	45	a	a	10	9 1/4	12	10	53
G M p	45	588	1/2	19	1 3-16	33	1 11-16	53
G M	50	305	4 1/2	203	5 3/8	26	6 1/2	53
G M p	50	1112	1 3/4	164	3	47	3 7/8	53
G M	60	570	1/2	339	1 3/8	66	2 9-16	53
G M p	60	170	7 3/4	78	8 1/2	37	9 1/4	53
G M	70	3	1-16	a	a	b	b	53
G M p	70	a	a	10	18	b	b	53
Glf Wn	15	286	4 1/8	20	4 3/8	22	5	19
Glf Wn	20	1063	1	385	1 13-16	76	2 3/8	19
I T T	25	15	2 3/8	20	3	60	3 7/8	27
I T T	30	147	3/8	72	15-16	136	1 7-16	27
I T T	35	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	27
K mart	20	a	a	1	4	15	4 3/4	22 3/8
K mart	25	30	9-16	19	1 7-16	19	2	22 3/8
K mart	30	a	a	22	7-16	b	b	22 3/8
Kenn C	25	31	15	37	15 3/4	20	16 3/4	39 7/8
Kenn C	30	539	10 3/4	84	11 7/8	58	13	39 7/8
Kenn C	35	716	7 1/8	299	8 3/4	103	9 3/8	39 7/8
Kenn C	40	1700	4 3/8	420	6 1/8	200	7 7/8	39 7/8
Mc Don	40	17	6 1/4	a	a	a	a	42 3/8
Mc Don	45	147	1 3/8	18	3 1/2	7	4 3/8	42 3/8
Mc Don	50	45	3/8	12	1 3/8	5	2 1/2	42 3/8
N C R	60	6	17	a	a	a	a	76 3/8
N C R	70	142	8 1/4	23	10 1/2	1	12 3/4	76 3/8
N C R	80	213	2 3/4	43	5 1/2	5	7 1/4	76 3/8
R C A	20	7	3 3/8	531	3 7/8	29	4 1/2	22 3/4
R C A	25	349	9-16	140	1 3-16	158	1 7/8	22 3/4
Sears	15	91	2 3/4	63	3 3/8	74	3 7/8	17 3/8
Sears	20	713	5-16	239	3/4	163	1 5-16	17 3/8
Sears	25	283	1-16	8	1/8	b	b	17 3/8
Syntex	30	37	12	1	12 1/2	b	b	42 1/4
Syntex	35	24	9	24	9	a	a	42 1/4
Syntex	40	174	4 1/2	9	5 3/4	2	7 3/8	42 1/4
Syntex	45	955	2 1/8	68	3 3/8	23	4 3/4	42 1/4

Total volume 200,755. Open interest 2,381,756. a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 18, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.8985	4.33	110.24 *	47.07 *	0.2364	—	6.784 *	119.30 *	35.28 *
Brussels (a)	28.005	63.8825	16.248	6.9375	3.48 *	14.741	—	17.5745	5.198
Frankfurt	1.723	3.928	—	42.70 *	2.141 x	90.70 *	6.152 *	108.26 *	32.00 *
London (b)	2.28575	—	3.93	9.191	1,836.00	4.323	63.74	3.6335	12.28
Milan	804.80	1,836.90	466.68	199.30	—	423.28	28.722	504.84	149.31
New York	—	2.2865	0.579	0.247	0.124 z	0.526	0.036	0.625	0.186
Paris	4.0305	9.222	234.19 *	—	5.0175 x	212.41 *	14.417 *	253.23 *	74.94 *
Zurich	1.58825	3.6207	92.2329 *	39.39845*	0.19735	83.57015*	5.6728 *	—	29.4833 *
ECU	1.44538	0.633243	2.49183	5.83571	1.163.71	2.74636	40.4706	2.30465	7.78552

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.905 ; Canadian $: 1.1611 ; Danish krone: 5.386 ; Escudo: 49.848 ; Fin. mark: 3.688 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8605 ; Irish £: 0.4654 ; Israeli £: 36.325 ; Norw. krone: 4.909 ; Peseta: 66.07 ; Schilling: 12.37 ; Singapore $: 2.151 ; Swedish krona: 4.145 ; Yen: 239.70 .

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INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)		
Arbed 6¾-87	92.50	
Asiat Entwicki. Bk.7-85	94.75	
Australien 5¾-89	88.75	
Brasilien 7¾-84	92.50	
Brasilien 6¾-85	88.25	
C C C E 7-89	96.00	
C N T 7¼-83	98.40	
C F P 8½-85	100.50	
C F P 6½-84	96.25	
C N P 6-87	88.40	
Euratom 5¾-87	87.10	
E I B 6¾-84	96.45	
E I B 6-89	91.00	
Eurofima 8-83	102.75	
Eurofima 6¼-88	98.75	
Europarat 7-83	96.00	
Europarat 6¼-87	89.80	
E W G 7¾-83	99.25	
Finnland 7-87	98.00	
Forsmarks 5¾-90	86.00	
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	90.50	
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	94.25	
I A D 7-87	95.50	
I A D 6¼-88	89.00	
I C I 7½-87	100.00	
I C I 6¾-87	94.00	
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	86.25	
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	89.25	
Kobe 6½-87	92.00	
Kopenhagen 7½-86	98.00	
Montreal 7-87	96.10	
Neuseeland 7½-86	99.50	
Neuseeland 7-87	97.25	
Neuseeland 5¼-86	88.25	
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	90.25	
Norpipe 6-89	88.50	
Norsea Gas 7-89	93.25	
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	93.75	
Oesterreich 6¾-85	95.50	
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	95.75	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	93.75	
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	90.50	
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.	
Sanko Steamship 7-84	94.90	
Schweden 6-89	88.85	
Voest 6¾-89	94.25	
Weltbank 6¾-87	95.00	
Weltbank 8-82	100.50	
Weltbank 6½-85	90.15	
Weltbank 5¾-90	83.75	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Acoba 7-93	82.50	84.00
Apel 9½-85	99.50	101.00
Boss Charr. 9½-85	85.50	87.00
Cofiroute 9-89	98.00	99.50
Cop City 7-93	80.00	81.50
Cop City 8¼-91	91.50	93.00
Cop City 8¾-86	96.50	98.00
Cop City 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
C.C.A. 8¾-91	96.00	98.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	99.50	101.00
Enso 9¼-84	99.00	100.50
Funen Tel 9-84	98.50	100.00
G.I.S. 9¾-83	98.50	100.00
Gothenburg 9½-89	96.50	97.50
Helsinki 10-83	100.00	101.50
Iceland 8½-88	96.50	98.00
Iceland 9¼-83	99.00	100.50
Iceland 9¼-86	99.50	101.00
Iceland 10-94	102.00	103.50
Imatran 8½-87	97.50	99.00
Imatran 9¾-85	101.00	102.50
Ind M Bk 7-93	83.00	84.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83	99.00	100.50
Ireland 9¼-82	98.50	100.00
Ireland 9¾-84	100.00	101.50
K.L.I. 7½-93	88.00	89.50
Manitoba 9¼-85	100.00	101.50
M Bk Denmark 9-91	95.75	96.75
Oslo 8¾-92	95.50	97.00
Oslo 9¼-85	99.50	101.00
Oslo 10-81	100.00	101.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	96.50	98.00
Quebec Prov. 9¼-94	96.75	97.75
S.D.R. 7-93	82.50	84.00
S.D.R. 8½-94	95.00	96.50
S.D.R. 9¼-85	99.00	100.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	99.50	101.00
Stet 8¼-89	88.50	90.00
Swed State 9¼-85	99.00	100.50
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	89½	90
Ford 9¼-83	89¾	90¼
GMAC 9¼-83	89½	90
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	94½	95½
Manitoba 9¼-85	88¾	99¾
Royal Canada 9½-88	86¼	86¾
Roynat 9½-80	97	—
Texasgulf 10-86	92	92½
Toronto Dominion 9-82	91⅝	92⅝
Union Carbide 9¾-86	91	91½
European Currency Units		
Brasil 8-84	98.00	99.50
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	97.00	98.50
Interfrigo 7½-86	97.50	99.00
Iscor 9¼-80	99.00	—
S. Africa 8-86	96.50	98.00
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
Air France 11-84	97.75	98.75
ECSC 10-82	95.80	96.00
Euratom 9¾-87	85.00	86.00
Finland 11-84	95.25	96.25
Finland 11½-89	94.50	95.50
E I B 9¾-88	84.00	85.00
GdF 11-84	97.25	98.25
Norway 9¼-84	89.25	90.25
Peupeot 9¾-87	84.75	85.75
Renault 9¾-85	88.75	89.75
St. Gobain 9¾-86	84.75	85.75
Total Oil 9¾-87	83.00	84.00
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	97⅝	98⅛
Amro Bk 7-83	92½	93¼
Australia 8-83	96½	97½
E.I.B. 8-84	94	94¾
Mees Hope 7¾-82	96¼	97
Mexico 8¼-82	95¼	96¼
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	98½	99¼
NMB 8¼-84	96¾	97½
New Zealand 6¾-84	90¼	91
Norway 8¼-84 I	95¾	96½
Norway 8¾-84 II	90½	91¼
Norway 6½-83	90½	91¼
Austria 9¼-82	99	99¾
OKB 6½-85	88	89
Philips 7¾-81	98	98¾
SNCF 9-81	96¾	97¾
Thyssen 8½-82	98¼	99
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	86.50	88.00
Burmah 7-87	83.00	85.00
Cons. Eur 7-87	84.00	86.00
Denmark 6¾-87	81.00	83.00
ECSC 7-88	79.50	81.50
E I B 7-86	89.00	90.00
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	81.00	83.00
I.F.Finland 7-87	82.00	84.00
ISE 6½-87	83.00	—
Oslo 6¾-87	80.00	82.00
Reed 6¾-87	80.00	82.00

BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
Representing preferred Stock of
BAXTER/TRAVENOL
International Capital Corporation
1st Series Convertible preferred stock

A distribution of $0.32 per depositary share less any applicable taxes depending on the presentor's country of residence will be payable on and after January 22, 1980 upon presentation of coupon n° 16 at the office of any of the following depositaries:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CY. OF NEW YORK:
—NEW YORK, 30 West Broadway;
—BRUSSELS, 35, Avenue des Arts;
—LONDON, 33, Lombard Street;
—PARIS, 14 Place Vendôme;
—FRANKFURT, 8, Bockenheimer Landstrasse.

CREDITO ROMAGNOLO: Via Armorari, 14, Milan; Via Boncompagni, 27, Rome.

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.: Herengracht 548, Amsterdam.

KREDIETBANK S.A.: Bld. Royal, 43, Luxembourg.

New Issue — *All the Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only* — December 14, 1979

IBM

Compagnie IBM France

Issue of French Francs 120,000,000

represented by

24,000 11 7/8 % Notes 1979-1984

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
COUNTY BANK LIMITED
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LIMITED
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

Minimum Purchase Set for Gas in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 20 (AP) — Gov. George Ariyoshi has ordered that motorists buy at least $8 worth of gas when they pull into service stations.

The executive order was issued Friday under his emergency energy powers because of a strike that began Monday by Chevron delivery truck drivers that has curtailed supplies of gas to retailers.

ADVERTISEMENT

SONY CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1979 of Sony Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 14th, 1980.

American Exchange Options

Option &	price	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Jul Vol.	Jul Last	N.Y. Close
Aetna o	30	9	5¼	b	b	b	b	35⅝
Aetna o	33¾	28	1½	b	b	b	b	35⅝
Aetna p	25	a	a	50	1-16	a	a	35⅝
Aetna	30	105	5½	32	6¾	a	a	35⅝
Aetna p	30	a	a	1004	½	5	13-16	35⅝
Aetna	35	837	1	227	2⅝	69	2 15-16	35⅝
Aetna p	35	303	1-16	317	1½	27	2¼	35⅝
Am Cya	25	86	5⅝	72	7⅝	20	9	31¼
Am Cya	30	5554	15-16	1902	4½	183	5¼	31¼
Am Cya	35	b	b	1738	2 13-16	211	4	31¼
Am Exp	30	16	1⅝	a	a	a	a	31¼
Am Exp	35	a	a	74	15-16	10	1⅜	31¼
Am Hom	25	107	1¼	40	2⅝	5	3⅛	26⅝
Am Hom	30	a	a	25	7-16	134	15-16	26⅝
Burrgh	60	110	20	20	22¼	110	22⅝	80
Burrgh	70	58	10½	68	12¾	57	14¼	80
Burrgh	80	1434	⅛	880	5¼	50	7⅛	80
Burrgh	90	b	b	181	1¾	76	3¾	80
C Tel	15	33	⅝	12	1¼	a	a	15⅝
C Tel	20	a	a	a	a	22	3-16	15⅝
Dig Eq	50	183	19⅝	77	21⅛	5	22¾	69¼
Dig Eq	60	653	9½	102	12⅛	9	14⅞	69¼
Dig Eq	70	2256	1-16	366	5	24	8	69¼
Disney	35	85	12½	50	12⅝	2	13⅝	47⅛
Disney	40	482	2⅝	370	8⅛	7	9⅛	47⅛
Disney	45	b	b	539	4¼	55	5⅝	47⅛
du Pnt	35	49	5¾	41	7⅛	12	8	41¼
du Pnt	40	1667	⅞	476	3½	16	4⅝	41¼
du Pnt	45	a	a	361	1½	153	2 7-16	41¼
Fst Ch	15	445	⅛	99	1¼	22	2	15⅛
Fst Ch	20	a	a	30	¼	44	⅝	15⅛
Goodyr	10	a	a	2	3⅝	a	a	13¾
Goodyr	15	13	1-16	66	½	36	⅞	13¾
Greyhd	10	23	5⅛	3	5½	15	5¼	15⅛
Greyhd	15	6972	1-16	1412	1	620	1½	15⅛
Greyhd	20	a	a	515	¼	b	b	15⅛
Gulf O	25	1311	10⅛	80	10¼	b	b	25⅛
Gulf O	30	799	5	325	5⅝	147	6⅝	35⅝
Gulf O	35	5234	1-16	1375	2⅛	405	3¼	35⅝
H F C	15	a	a	5	2⅝	5	3⅝	17⅝
H F C	20	a	a	48	5-16	36	⅝	17⅝
H F C	25	a	a	50	1-16	b	b	17⅝
Lilly	50	132	7	9	8⅝	a	a	55⅝
Lilly	60	a	a	169	2¼	30	3½	55⅝
Merril	15	165	7	53	7⅝	90	8½	22⅝
Merril	20	3914	2 3-16	4042	4¼	675	5⅛	22⅝
MesaPt	40	26	16	a	a	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt p	40	a	a	100	⅛	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt	45	26	11	10	14½	5	16½	56⅝
MesaPt p	45	a	a	25	9-16	17	1½	56⅝
MesaPt	50	1128	5⅝	452	10½	34	14¼	56⅝
MesaPt p	50	a	a	404	2	6	3	56⅝
MesaPt	60	b	b	1191	5⅝	90	8⅛	56⅝
MesaPt p	60	b	b	219	6⅝	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt o	40	91	52½	b	b	b	b	56⅝
MesaPt o	45	8	47½	b	b	b	b	56⅝
MesaPt o	50	141	42½	a	a	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt o	60	316	31½	7	33	8	34	56⅝
MesaPt o p	60	a	a	54	3-16	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt o	70	524	21⅝	158	24½	20	24⅝	56⅝
MesaPt o p	70	a	a	5	⅝	a	a	56⅝
MesaPt o	80	530	11⅝	22	15	b	b	56⅝
MesaPt o p	80	a	a	3	1⅝	b	b	56⅝
Motrla	45	124	16⅝	177	11⅝	a	a	55⅝
Motrla	50	163	5⅝	238	7⅝	30	9	55⅝
Motrla	60	a	a	124	2½	a	a	55⅝
Phelps	28	10	17⅝	2	17½	a	a	37⅝
Phelps	25	46	12¼	41	13¼	7	12½	37⅝
Phelps	30	258	7½	245	8⅝	71	10¼	37⅝
Phelps	35	b	b	504	5½	343	6⅝	37⅝
Phelps	40	b	b	376	3¼	42	4½	37⅝
Pitney	25	18	8⅝	4	8⅝	2	9⅛	33⅝
Pitney	30	56	3½	14	4⅝	2	5⅝	33⅝
Pitney	35	b	b	89	1⅞	6	2¾	33⅝
Proc G	70	13	3	62	5¼	5	6⅞	73⅛
Proc G	80	a	a	13	⅝	7	1⅝	73⅛

Option &	price	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	May Vol.	May Last	Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Close
Rite A	25	88	1½	21	3½	b	b	26¾
Rite A	30	b	b	9	⅝	b	b	26¾
T R W	35	a	a	4	10½	15	11¾	45¾
T R W	40	116	6	17	6½	5	7⅝	45¾
T R W	45	b	b	108	3⅝	41	5	45¾
Tandy	20	20	11	a	a	a	a	31⅝
Tandy	25	93	6¼	35	7⅛	10	7¾	31⅝
Tandy	30	1272	1¼	604	3⅝	69	4⅝	31⅝
Tandy	35	b	b	55	15-16	38	2⅝	31⅝
Texaco	25	293	6⅝	182	7⅝	132	7¾	32
Texaco	30	6269	1⅝	3897	3⅝	980	4⅝	32
Texaco	35	110	1-16	2376	1⅝	1672	2¼	32
U Carb	35	28	10¼	5	10	a	a	45¼
U Carb	40	175	4⅝	57	5⅝	45	6⅛	45¼
U Carb	45	980	1-16	305	2 3-16	73	3⅝	45¼
U S St	15	b	b	a	a	12	5¾	20⅛
U S St	20	1167	⅛	572	1 11-16	355	2⅝	20⅛
U S St	25	a	a	357	⅝	115	13-16	20⅛
Wrn Lm	15	a	a	a	a	168	6¼	21
Wrn Lm	20	293	13-16	65	2	32	2⅝	21
Wrn Lm	25	a	a	203	⅝	81	1	21
Westng	15	30	7⅝	48	9½	4	9¾	24½
Westng p	15	a	a	25	⅛	14	¼	24½
Westng	20	1685	4⅝	1810	4⅝	424	5⅛	24½
Westng p	20	86	1-16	708	5-16	84	¾	24½
Westng	25	1924	1-16	2711	1⅝	1263	2 9-16	24½
Westng p	25	7	½	152	2 3-16	39	2 11-16	24½
A M F	15	52	⅜	32	1⅛	9	1⅝	14⅝
A M F	20	a	a	10	⅛	10	⅝	14⅝
A S A	20	1	32¾	a	a	b	b	51½
A S A	25	17	27	2	27½	10	29	51½
A S A p	25	71	1-16	17	¼	a	a	51½
A S A	30	192	22½	118	22	62	22¾	51½
A S A p	30	77	1-16	148	½	150	⅝	51½
A S A	35	343	17¼	265	18	189	20	51½
A S A p	35	89	¼	310	1¼	78	1⅝	51½
A S A	40	2858	13¼	457	1⅝	194	16⅛	51½
A S A p	40	2163	13-16	716	2½	232	3⅝	51½
A S A	45	b	b	953	12¼	259	13⅝	51½
A S A p	45	b	b	1010	4⅝	403	5⅝	51½
A S A	50	b	b	3158	9⅝	565	11¼	51½
A S A p	50	b	b	1451	6⅝	355	8⅛	51½
Avnet	15	2	10⅝	b	b	b	b	26½
Avnet	20	75	6¼	20	7¼	a	a	26½
Avnet	25	258	2¼	223	3⅝	113	4¼	26½
Bally	25	142	10⅝	13	11¼	b	b	35
Bally	30	501	6⅛	150	8⅛	44	9½	35
Bally	35	2057	2⅝	494	5¼	86	6⅝	35
Bally	40	1749	⅞	530	3⅝	101	4⅝	35
Bally	45	389	3-16	552	1⅞	b	b	35
Bally	50	13	⅛	b	b	b	b	35
Caterp	50	1	4⅝	a	a	a	a	54⅝
Caterp	55	76	15-16	3	2⅝	a	a	54⅝
Caterp	60	88	⅛	35	15-16	b	b	54⅝
Con Ed	25	213	¼	a	a	4	15-16	24½
Dr Pep	10	10	3½	54	3⅝	4	4	13⅛
Dr Pep	15	1164	⅞	263	1 5-16	293	1 11-16	13⅛
Dr Pep	20	4	1-16	a	a	b	b	13½
El Pas	20	92	4⅛	86	5	11	5½	24
El Pas	25	839	1 1-16	447	2⅝	53	3	24
Fleetw	10	123	5-16	b	b	b	b	9
Grace	30	9	12½	a	a	a	a	42¾
Grace	35	22	7½	95	8¾	2	8¾	42¾
Grace	40	119	3	2	4¾	10	5⅝	42¾
Grace	45	b	b	6	2¼	29	3	42¾
La Pac	20	12	5¾	a	a	5	6¾	25¾
La Pac	25	187	2 1-16	130	3½	32	4⅝	25¾
La Pac	30	b	b	28	1⅛	5	2 1-16	25¾
MGIC	20	102	7¼	a	a	b	b	26⅝
MGIC	25	273	2½	55	4½	30	5½	26⅝
MGIC	30	845	¾	332	2 5-16	27	3¾	26⅝
MGIC	35	49	¼	127	1⅛	b	b	26⅝
MGIC	40	a	a	10	7-16	b	b	26⅝
N Dist	25	30	5	13	6¼	15	6⅝	29¾
N Dist	30	554	1½	229	3½	7	4	
N Semi	30	4	6⅛	30	7¾	5	9	
N Semi	35	32	2½	5	4⅝	2	6¼	
N Semi	40	b	b	22	2⅝	1	4¼	
Nort S	15	27	⅝	15	1 7-16	a	a	
Nort S	20	a	a	2	¼	18	½	
Penney	25	54	¾	3	1⅝	75	2⅝	
Penney	30	a	a	231	⅝	83	⅝	
Penney	35	a	a	5	⅛	b	b	
PhilPt	35	3	16¾	a	a	b	b	
PhilPt	40	144	11⅝	52	12½	2	13¼	
PhilPt	45	205	6⅝	81	8½	12	9⅝	
PhilPt	50	440	2⅝	141	5¼	14	6¼	
Res OG	20	4	13	b	b	b	b	
Res OG	25	157	8⅝	b	b	b	b	
Res OG p	25	66	3-16	b	b	b	b	
Res OG	30	1436	4	b	b	b	b	
Res OG p	30	630	13-16	b	b	b	b	
Searle	10	10	10½	a	a	a	a	
Searle	15	141	5½	128	6¼	16	6¼	
Searle	20	414	1 3-16	240	2 7-16	48	3⅛	
SimPat	10	84	7-16	105	1	34	1½	
SimPat	15	a	a	3	⅛	b	b	
Sterle	15	3	4⅝	2	5⅛	a	a	
Sterle	20	207	15-16	523	2 1-16	11	2¾	
Sterle	25	108	1-16	b	b	b	b	
Tenneco	35	35	4⅛	23	4¾	5	5⅝	
Tenneco	40	260	⅞	84	2 1-16	25	3⅛	
Tenneco	45	a	a	44	13-16	16	1⅝	
Tiger	15	a	a	a	a	22	7⅝	
Tiger	20	28	2	33	3⅛	20	4¼	
Tiger	25	75	⅜	64	1⅛	10	2¼	
Zenith	10	654	1	149	1 9-16	56	2	
Zenith	15	190	1-16	203	⅝	b	b	
Asarco	15	2	36⅛	b	b	b	b	
Asarco	20	6	31⅛	2	31⅝	b	b	
Asarco	25	149	27	41	27	20	28½	
Asarco	30	62	23⅝	215	23⅝	9	23	
Asarco	35	533	17¼	145	19	65	20	
Asarco	40	526	13⅝	76	15¼	40	16½	
Asarco	45	674	10⅝	141	12⅝	117	14¼	
Asarco	50	1888	7¾	477	9⅝	300	11½	
Beat F	20	3	1¼	a	a	35	2¾	
Beat F	25	130	⅛	132	7-16	17	13-16	
Close	35	23	5	a	a	a	a	
Chase	40	149	2	⅝	3½	8	4⅛	
Chase	45	83	9-16	51	1 7-16	b	b	
Cstlval	25	8	14⅝	11	16¼	b	b	
Cstlval	30	88	11	a	a	b	b	
Cstlval	35	129	6¼	64	7¾	b	b	
Coastal	20	16	6⅝	30	7⅝	26	9¼	
Coastal	25	133	3¼	53	4½	65	5⅝	
Deere	35	98	2⅝	11	3⅝	3	4⅝	
Deere	40	91	11-16	15	1½	16	2⅝	
Deere	45	a	1a	2	7-16	b	b	
G Tel	25	2	2	7	3⅝	a	a	
G Tel	30	52	¼	32	⅝	21	⅞	
Gillet	25	34	1⅝	12	2¼	4	3⅛	
Gillet	30	20	¼	7	⅝	9	1½	
Hercul	15	a	a	2	8¾	b	b	
Hercul	20	101	3¾	6	4½	4	5⅛	
Hercul	25	173	1 3-16	134	2 1-16	33	2¾	
Pfizer	40	241	7½	6	2 13-16	2	3½	
Pfizer	45	39	½	5	1 1-16	33	1 11-16	
Ph Mor	30	21	3¼	32	4⅝	10	4⅝	
Ph Mor	35	103	⅞	86	1⅝	30	2⅝	
Ph Mor	40	40	1-16	77	⅝	44	1⅛	
St Oil	50	227	8	55	9⅛	a	a	
St Oil	60	731	2⅝	151	3⅝	14	5	
St Oil	70	161	9-16	96	1⅛	51	2⅝	

Total volume 145,973. Open interest 1,481,165. n—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. La premium (purchase price).

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask	Chg
AcdmyInsGp	1¼	5⅛	5⅝— ⅛
AmBkrInsFlo .44	41	8¾	9⅛
ABkrLfFlo .48	60	13⅛	13⅝
AmCapital	8	2⅛	2½— ⅛
AmCvlthFn		2¼	2⅝
AmFidelLife .10	z5	8¼	9¼+ ¼
AmGrtyFin .10b	37	10	10½
AmIncmLife	97	27	27¾— ¼
AminflGrp .42	400	54½	55½—1⅝
AminvstLife .20	12	5⅝	5⅞
AmNatIns .60a	324	16	16⅝+ ¼
AmPioneer Co	3	1⅞	2¼— ⅛
AmStatesLf .64	7	20½	22
AmUndwrt .50		8⅝	8⅞
AnecaReins g	137	6⅝	7⅛— ⅜
AssocModls	61	4¼	4½+ ⅛
BMA 1.20	82	29¾	30¼— ⅛
CarolCasty .32b	4	7	7⅝
ChoseNatLfe 1		12¼	13¼
ChespkLfA .24		5¼	5¾
ChespkLfB .24	2	5	5¾
ChubbCorp 2.40	50	38⅝	39⅛
ColonlLfeAcc .48	152	17	17½+ ⅝
CombInsAm 1.40	152	19	19⅝— ⅛
CntnStatLfe .35a	1	6⅝	6⅞
Criterion Ins.80		34½	35½
DependlnsGp .05e	91	7⅝	8 + ¼
DrumFincl .30	72	7	7⅝
ERCCorp 1.40	532	71	72 — ⅛
EmployerCos 1.20b	3	46½	48
Equitiowa 1.32	15	22¼	23¼
ExcelsiorNY .60	16	12¼	13¼— ⅜
FormHomeLJ	1	7	10
FarmersGrp .84	763	26¾	27¼
FedGuarLfe .20	2	7½	8¼
FstAmFin .50	19	23	24 — ¼
FstColonyLfe .76	11	27	29
FstContlLife .48		16½	19½
FstExecCp 1	85	14⅝	15⅛— ¼
FstFederLfe .48		17	20
FstUtdInc		2¾	3¼
ForemstAmer .40	58	18⅛	18⅝— ⅛
FortuneNat 1	6	3⅝	4½
FoundtnFnlCp	68	⅞	1¼
FounderFinl	152	2⅝	2⅞— ⅛
GEICOCp .40	1367	14¼	14⅝+ ⅞
GEICOCp pf.74	260	28⅝	29⅛+1⅞
GenReinsur 2	286	83	85 —3
GeoWashInCp .05e	28	4⅛	4½
GlobeLifeAc .40b	74	28⅝	29⅛
GovtEmp wt	296	6	6½+1⅛
GovtEmpLfe .44	12	13⅝	14¼
GuarantyNatl .60	62	18⅝	19½
HanoverIns .52	11	36	37
HartfdStmBl 2.20	109	34¾	35¾—1
HomeBenef .96	6	19	20
I

هكذا من الأصل

ld Price Offsetting U.S. Debts Abroad

ued from Page 7)
nsold paper from re-

icement that a new is-
d Carter bonds, short-
ominated U.S. Treas-
be offered next week
essure on prices. The
issue will be divided
3½-year maturities
ected to bear coupons
percent, respectively.
bankers warn that un-
desbank enlarges the

Lombard quota — the amount of securities banks can present to the central bank for cash loans — they will not have room in their portfolios to support the new offering.

Two issues are currently on offer.

• Austrian Kontrollbank is selling 150 million DM of seven-year bullets with a coupon of 7⅞ percent. Lead manager Deutsche Bank has indicated it expects to price the issue at par. However, the paper was being quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 1½ points.

• Jutland Telephone of Denmark is making a private placement of 50 million DM of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of 8¼ percent under the direction of Dresdner Bank.

Norway's five-year offering appeared to have been a tremendous success when the amount was increased to 250 million DM from the planned 200 million DM. However, priced at 99¾ with a coupon of 7½ percent, the issue ended the week quoted at 98½.

With the calendar of scheduled issues now completed, the capital market subcommittee is scheduled to meet on Jan. 28 to set next month's flow of new issues. Meantime, bankers will meet with Bundesbank officials on Tuesday to discuss the sales of promissory notes abroad.

These notes must have a minimum maturity of four years and it is estimated that some 18 billion DM of notes were sold last year with maturities of less than five years. The question the central bank is raising is whether banks — mostly the Landesbanken — should be free to sell unlimited amounts of such notes outside West Germany and whether the minimum life should be extended to five or six years.

Eurosterling

The Eurosterling market reopened last week with Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp. announcing £50 million of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 13½ percent. The bonds are callable starting in 1985 at a low premium of 1½ percent.

The issue, which is expected to be sold at par, is managed by Credit Suisse-First Boston and guaranteed by Citicorp. Dealers were quoting a when-issued price at a discount of 1½ points amid signs that enthusiasm for sterling-denominated Eurobonds was waning.

A week ago prices of sterling-denominated issues were rising sharply as foreign money was pouring into the domestic gilt market and spilling over to Eurosterling issues in search of very high yields.

It is not clear why prices started tumbling. Morgan Grenfell, for example, believes rates on sterling denominated paper will be falling sharply this year which, if it happens, should push up prices.

For its part, Morgan Grenfell is awaiting this development to open a new era in the sterling market: foreign borrowers selling sterling bonds in the domestic market. Due to foreign exchange controls, there have been no significant issues of this kind since the 1930s.

Attracting issuers to the domestic market will be the opportunity to sell long-dated paper with maturities of 20 to 30 years. Domestic institutions, starved for high grade foreign corporate and sovereign names, are expected to be eager buyers of such issues.

Morgan Grenfell believes that the separation between the domestic and Eurosterling market ultimately will tend to disappear. How this will evolve — what solutions will emerge to a ream of technical questions that must be answered — remains unclear. Morgan Grenfell says it is feeling its way forward.

"It's a complex subject," says Will Hopper of Morgan Grenfell. "We think we've got the formula we want and we think when rates come down we'll be ready to do business."

Until then, he is not willing to go into too much detail as the competition will be fierce. But he does say that the cost to the borrower of doing such a deal should be well below those traditionally charged in the Euromarket.

Market Turnover
Week Ended Jan. 18
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,049.4	794.6	254.8
Eurocl.	2,094.2	1,785.8	308.4

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Syndicated Bank Loans

ued from Page 7)
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prices has meant it is now earning $4 million a day more than when it negotiated last fall's jumbo loan.

Upcoming loans for Argentina, its petroleum company YPS and hydroelectric project Yacerita are the expected candidates, are now being talked about as the next yardsticks to watch for signs of how loan conditions are moving. Ecuador, which reportedly will be seeking $100 million, is less significant as it too is an oil exporter.

Currently, Ste. Generale is co-managing a $70 million, 10-year loan for Ecuador. Interest is set at ⅝ percent above Libor for the first two years and ¾ thereafter. The republic has the right to request a two-year extension to 12 years and banks have the option of refusing to go along.

Despite the resistance to 10-year operations, Ste. Generale de Banque is leading a $200 million, 10-year loan for Spain's Hidroelectrica Iberica with the margin set at ¾ percent over Libor. However, front-end fees raise the effective yield on this to almost 1 percent. By comparison, a Spanish utility last year paid a split rate of ⅝ percent for seven years and a half-point over Libor for the final three years on a 10-year loan.

Bankers report that at least three other major Spanish utilities are planning to come to the market.

In the private sector, Productos Pirelli of Spain is raising $30 million for seven years, offering 1 percent over Libor for the first four years and 1⅛ over for the final three years. Dillon Read is running the books.

At present, no one really wants to discuss Eastern Europe. The loan currently under way for East Germany's Aussenhandels Bank, obviously impacted by the Cold War rumblings, was reduced to $100 million from the planned $150 million, and Poland — the most worrisome of the East bloc borrowers with a huge debt — has been sounding out banks and reportedly been advised not to attempt any public operation now.

However, bankers do report a flourishing market of "one-off" deals. These are for East-bloc borrowers who approach individual bankers for loans of up to $40 million for periods of two-to-five years. "There are lots of these deals around," says one Paris-based banker who refuses to discuss them in detail or by name.

The sweetener is that "they are much better priced — margins 30-to-40 percent more than recent syndicated loans."

Another Paris banker reports "huge and substantial participation fees of 1-to-2 percent" being used by some Eastern borrowers to entice bankers to make loans with spreads at optically fine conditions.

Having just completed its $420-million jumbo loan, Yugoslavia is now looking to raise another $100 million. However, banks are reluctant to make new commitments with President Tito seriously ailing and Russia in an expansionist phase.

Nigeria's Imo state is arranging a $25 million, four-year loan with banks based in Bahrain. The margin is set at 1 point over the Bahrain interbank rate and participation fees range up to 1 percent for commitments in excess of $2 million.

Jordan Is Said Ready To Free Most in Jail

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Government sources say that King Hussein decreed yesterday that all prisoners, except those convicted of espionage, would be released. The sources said the decree would free 500 to 600 prisoners, mainly Palestinians detained during Jordan's 1970-1971 civil war between the army and Palestinian guerrillas over the control of Jordan.

The decree was announced after an emergency Cabinet meeting, and followed a visit last week by Abu Jihad, an aide to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, political sources said.

ın to Issue New Rules
ſid Banks' Euroloans

Jan. 20 (Reuters) — The
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t present, and also in-

clude controls based on the financial position of each bank, the sources said.

Since qualitative controls alone will put some banks at a disadvantage, quantitative controls will also be introduced on the basis of each bank's past performance and a quarterly framework for its lendings, resembling the "window guidance" applied to domestic net additional lendings, they said.

The outstanding balance of dollar syndicated loans supplied by Japanese banks increased about $10 billion during the April to September fiscal 1979 half year, on a drawn-down basis. The ministry apparently became apprehensive that the sharp increase could put Japanese banks in a position similar to that in mid-1974 when they had difficulty in rolling over their Eurodollar loans in support of their outstanding long-term lendings.

Peter Mueller, on track at Lauberhorn downhill.

Associated Press

Mueller a Winner In Cup Downhill

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (IHT) — Peter Mueller of Switzerland bolstered Swiss pride and his own here yesterday as he recorded a narrow victory over Ken Read of Canada in a World Cup downhill skiing race.

"I'm glad I won a classic like the Lauberhorn downhill," Mueller said." I hope it destroys the myth that I'm only a glider and only able to win the easy downhills."

He was referring to his reputation as a skier who gains time on the flats while hesitating to attack all-out on the corners. His two other downhill victories this season were at Pra Loup, France, which is considered an easy course, and at Val Gardena, Italy, which is tricky only when icy — which it was not this season.

The Lauberhorn race, named after the mountain it descends, is regarded as the most difficult in Switzerland, and the most prestigious. Mueller's victory was the first here by a Swiss since 1974, and set off loud cheers by the crowd of 16,000.

He finished the run, more than two and a half miles long with a vertical drop of nearly a mile, in 2 minutes 30 seconds and 56 hundredths of a second.

That was 2 hundredths of a second faster than Read, who won a downhill here Friday by 3 hundredths of a second.

Confessing that he felt nervous at the start "because there was a lot of pressure on me," Read added that he had regarded Mueller as his main threat.

"After he finished fourth [Friday], I knew he wanted very badly to win," Read said.

Third was Steve Podborski of Canada, skiing on a badly bruised right ankle that was packed in snow before the race to reduce muscle pain. He was 10 hundredths behind Mueller and considerably ahead of Harti Weirather and Sepp Walcher, both of Austria and fourth and fifth, respectively.

The United States team had its best day of the season, placing two men in the first 15 finishers for World Cup points.

Andy Mill was 13th, Pete Patterson 15th, Karl Anderson 28th, Dave Stapleton 34th, Mike Farny 36th and Doug Powell 37th in the field of 55 starters. The race was run in sunny and crisp weather at this resort in central Switzerland.

"I did everything the same way in both downhills, but it seemed to work better today, didn't it?" Mill said. He was 41st in the first downhill.

"It's been a frustrating year," he continued. "You get so far down sometimes you just look for small successes.

"That's all this is, a small success, but it looks pretty big to me right now."

Saturday's Downhill
1. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 2:30.56
2. Ken Read, Canada, 2:30.58
3. Steve Podborski, Canada, 2:30.66
4. Hartl Weirather, Austria, 2:31.08
5. Sepp Walcher, Austria, 2:31.81
6. Erwin Josi, Switzerland, 2:31.91
7. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 2:32.04
8. Toni Buerger, Switzerland, 2:32.06
9. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 2:32.07
10. Uli Spiess, Austria, 2:32.09

SAMUEL ABT

Prorating the Surprising Pros

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP) — How should the pros be rated? Prorate 'em, that's how.

In the NBA, instead of asking only how many points, rebounds or assists a player gets per game, we also should ask how many he gets per minute.

In the NBA, players are judged statistically on per-game averages, disregarding the huge differences between men who play 40, 30 or 15 minutes per game.

Ideally, two kinds of statistics — total production (i.e., per-game averages) and rate of production (averages pro-rated over 48 minutes) — would complement each other to give a well-rounded picture.

That picture comes from my pocket calculator and numb fingers: Hot off the presses, the NBA's midseason prorated statistics.

The new stats reveal subculture of part-time players who, in their restricted way, are stars.

For instance, on a per-minute basis, Mark Landsberger has a better rebounding average than Moses Malone; Harvey Catchings blocks more shots than Kareem Abdul-Jabbar; Dudley Bradley is the NBA's best ball thief; and Steve Mix and Purvis Short each score 32 points for every 48 minutes they get to play.

Of the top 20 scorers, who gets his points while taking the fewest shots? By an almost amazing margin, it is Adrian Dantley, who, on a prorated basis, needs only 24 shots to produce 35 points.

Almost every statistical category has its surprises. Who would guess that both Swen Nater (20.49) and Chicago's anonymous 6-foot-8 Landsberger (19.58) would have higher prorated rebounds averages than Malone (18.89)?

The NBA's leading shot-blocker, Abdul-Jabbar, ranks only fifth per-minute, behind George Johnson, Catchings, Tree Rollings and Joe Meriweather.

In scoring, the game's glamor arena, the NBA has 19 "fill-it-up" guys who prorate as 30-point scorers.

The top four are predictable: George Gervin (41.76), Lloyd Free (38.86), Julius Erving (35.36) and Dantley (34.92). But of the next four best instant-offense men, only Walter Davis (12th) is among the NBA's top 20 "regular" scorers: Davis (34.8, prorated), John Drew (34.6), Freeman Williams (33.98) and Mix (32.0).

Point Machines

Also among those 19 best point machines are several other fellows who can't be found on conventional lists of leading scorers: Ray Williams (31.4), Short (31.5), Mike Mitchell (30.4) and Mike Newlin (30.2).

Who are pro basketball's biggest fumble fingers? George McGinnis (5.98) and Mickey Johnson (5.68) are the leaders in turnovers.

And the worst foulers, the hatchet men who can't tie their shoes without drawing a whistle? Well, Seattle's Tom LaGarde (8.62) and San Antonio's Paul Griffin (8.38) might fould out of every game if they tried to play every minute.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	35	11	.761	—
Boston	34	11	.756	½
New York	22	27	.449	14½
Washington	20	25	.444	14½
New Jersey	19	29	.396	17

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	28	21	.571	—
San Antonio	25	24	.510	3
Houston	23	24	.489	4
Indiana	22	25	.468	5
Cleveland	21	26	.429	7
Detroit	13	35	.271	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	30	21	.588	—
Milwaukee	26	23	.531	3
Chicago	16	31	.340	12
Denver	17	34	.333	12
Utah	15	35	.300	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	35	13	.729	—
Los Angeles	34	15	.694	1½
Phoenix	22	17	.453	3½
San Diego	27	25	.519	10
Portland	24	26	.480	12
Golden State	15	33	.313	20

Friday's Results
Seattle (124), New York 117 (D. Johnson 30, J. Johnson, Sikma 16; Richardson 27, Knight 25).
Boston 111, Portland 93 (Cowens 20, Maxwell 19; Gross 22, Washington 19).
Philadelphia 112, New Jersey 105 (Irving 29, Richardson, B. Jones 14; Newlin 27, Robinson 20).
Denver 120, Milwaukee 111 (Issel 29, McGinnis 27; M. Johnson 28, Winters 21).
Houston 134, Washington 111 (Dunleavy 31, Murphy 23; Wright 22, Hayes 21).
Utah 107, Chicago 102 (Dantley 33, Bristow 18; Sobers 27, Greenwood 20).
Golden State 92, San Diego 91 (Short, Ray 18; Free 32, Williams 24).
Los Angeles 108, Atlanta 103 (Abdul-Jabbar 28, Nixon 21; Ed. Johnson 20, Drew, Rollins, 20).

Saturday's Results
Utah 116, Golden State 99 (Dantley 30, Furlow 24; Short 22, Smith 16).
Phoenix 137, San Diego 123 (Westphal 30, Davis 28; Williams 51, Smith 20).
Detroit 122, Houston 110 (McAdoo 35, Money 24; Murphy 30, Malone 29).
San Antonio 130, Washington 117 (Gervin 42, Silas 26; Hayes 31, Ballard 21).
Indiana 108, Kansas City 103 (M. Johnson 26, Bradley 22; Robinzone 24, Wedman 21).
Chicago 117, Denver 103 (Theus 27, Sobers 21; Issel 31, Roche 17).
Philadelphia 111, Cleveland 107 (Irving 24, B. Jones 19; Mitchell 24, R. Smith 20).

College Basketball

Friday's Results
EAST
Columbia 60, Cornell 59
MIDWEST
DePaul 93, Maine 79
FAR WEST
Arizona St. 81, Southern Cal 75

Saturday's Results
EAST
Canisius 77, St. Bonaventure 70
Manhattan 55, Army 54
Yale 60, Navy 58
SOUTH
Alabama 80, Florida 62
Auburn 58, Georgia 53
Duke 67, N.Carolina St. 56
Old Dominion 68, Syracuse 67
MIDWEST
Drake 103, Tulsa 92
Illinois 69, Wisconsin 64
Indiana 81, Northwestern 72
Michigan 75, Ohio St. 74, OT
Michigan St. 75, Iowa 67
Minnesota 67, Purdue 61
Missouri 69, Oklahoma St. 64
Oklahoma 93, Iowa St. 78
SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 60, Houston 57
TCU 92, SMU 89
FAR WEST
Arizona 86, Southern California 83
Nebraska 53, Colorado 44
Notre Dame 80, UCLA 73
Oregon St. 89, Washington 84
Washington St. 62, Oregon 52

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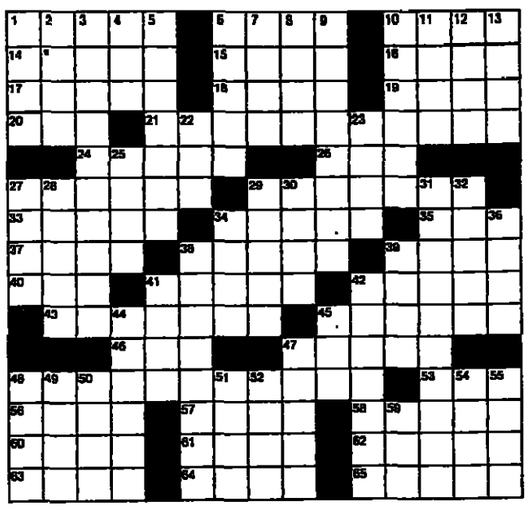
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



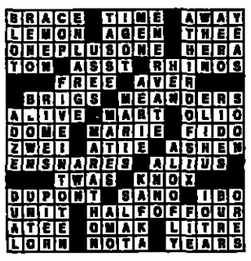
ACROSS

1 Relative of a rhinoceros
6 Nap
10 Thick slice
14 Sharp ridge
15 Godfrey Cambridge TV role
16 Jot
17 Gathered autumnal debris
18 Camping item
19 London's "Martin——"
20 Sash for a Puccini heroine
21 These go with burgers
24 Water nymph
26 Capek classic
27 ——on (urging)
29 Beetles
33 Alan, Cheryl and Diane
34 Incarcerates
35 Rodent
37 Measures of heat, for short
38 "Bolero" composer
39 Roman statesman
40 Nuclear energy agcy.
41 Yellow-fever carrier
42 Philippine island
43 Economized
45 Short walk outdoors
46 Ovine sound
47 Soviet cooperative
48 Java, not from Java
53 Ensnare
56 Palm fruit
57 Fasten closely and firmly
58 Cosmetic
60 Level
61 She, in Paris
62 Pianist-composer Rubinstein
63 Objectives
64 Tinter
65 Etymological relative of lace

DOWN

1 Edible root
2 Saudi, e.g.
3 Fowl from China
4 Suffix with favor or labor
5 Shiners
6 Old-fashioned
7 Augury
8 Bluish-white metallic element
9 Captivate
10 ——Leone
11 Northern Italian town
12 To—— (perfectly)
13 Prohibits
22 Tatter
23 Ermine and sable
25 Abets
27 Scene of Napoleon's first exile
28 General under Washington
29 Rescued
30 Fr. companies
31 São Paulo exports
32 ". . .——a tuffet"
34 Greenish stone
36 Chinese secret society
38 Stowed again
39 Remedy
41 Chinese nurse
42 Not figurative
44 Norwegian dramatist and family
45 Exist
47 Subsequent
48 Notion
49 ——Shankar
50 Article
51 Solely
52 Fingernail tool
54 Selves
55 "——'clock scholar"
59 "Cat——Hot Tin Roof"

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

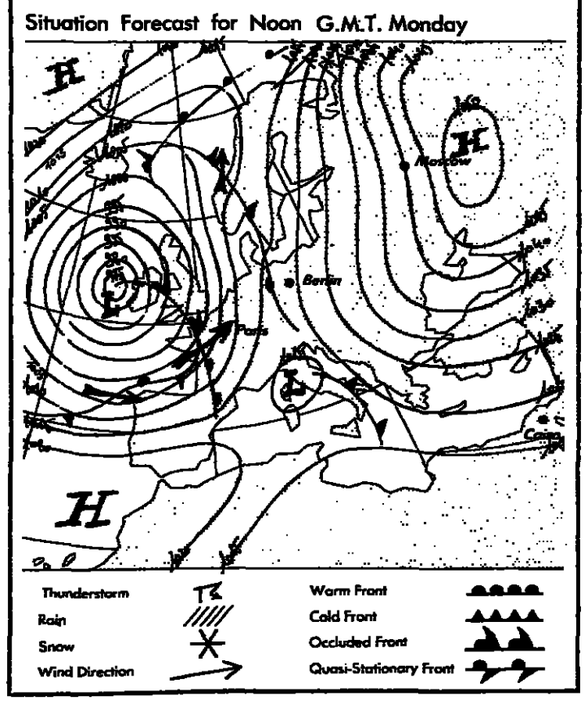


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Foggy	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	—1	30	Foggy	MILAN	5	41	Foggy
ATHENS	12	54	Overcast	MONTREAL	—5	23	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—8	18	Snow
BELGRADE	1	34	Fair	MUNICH	—4	25	Foggy
BERLIN	—3	27	Foggy	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Foggy	NICE	11	52	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—2	28	Foggy	OSLO	—1	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	—1	30	Foggy	PARIS	3	37	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	—3	27	Snow
COPENHAGEN	0	30	Foggy	ROME	10	50	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Fair	SOFIA	2	28	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast	TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	—3	27	Foggy	TOKYO	7	45	Fair
GENEVA	0	32	Foggy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—4	25	Foggy	VIENNA	—2	28	Foggy
HOUSTON	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	—4	25	Foggy
ISTANBUL	8	46	Foggy	WASHINGTON	8	46	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	—4	25	Foggy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



$1 Million in Bogus $100 Bills Were for Decoration, Suspect Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Nunnally Brunson has explained that he had a printer produce $1 million in bogus $100 bills not for money, but for use as a bathroom wall decoration.

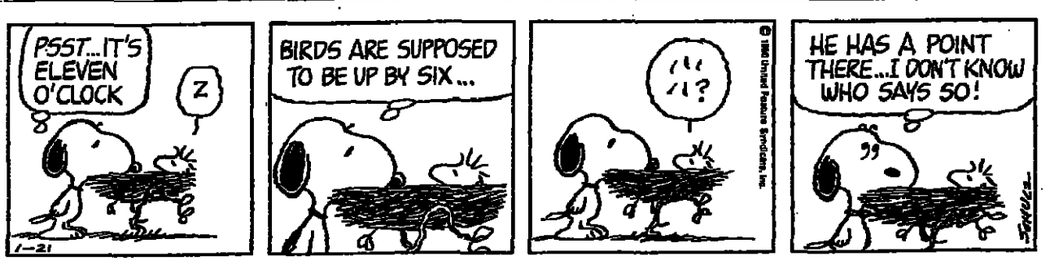
Mr. Brunson, charged with counterfeiting, told a federal court judge that he only wanted a few hundred of the fake bills. He said the $1 million total was the idea of the printer, Bruce Abbitt.

Mr. Abbitt's work was poor at first, Mr. Brunson said, but improved when he sold Mr. Abbitt on the idea that the bills would not be used illegally. Mr. Abbitt aided investigators in the case.

Mr. Brunson's testimony was supported by defense exhibits indicating that he was a skilled craftsman who created custom designs. He said he wanted to imbed the bills in plastic wall panels that he planned to market.

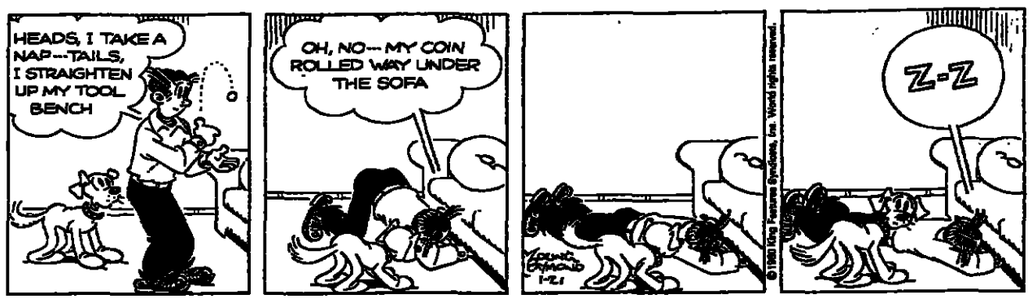
Mr. Brunson was arrested as he left the print shop with the bills.

PEANUTS

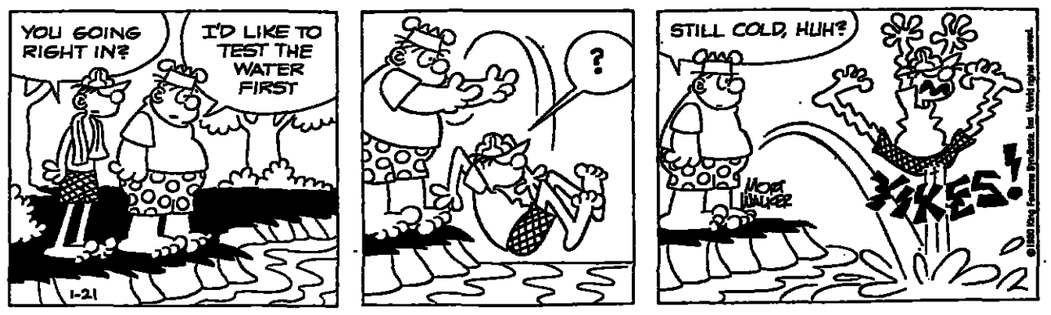


B.C.

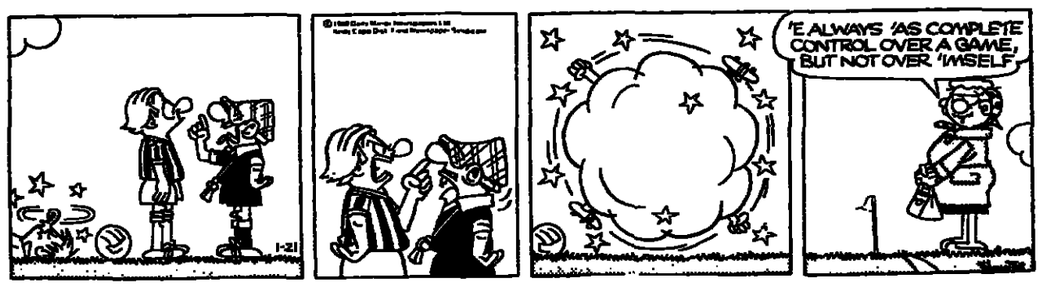
BLONDIE



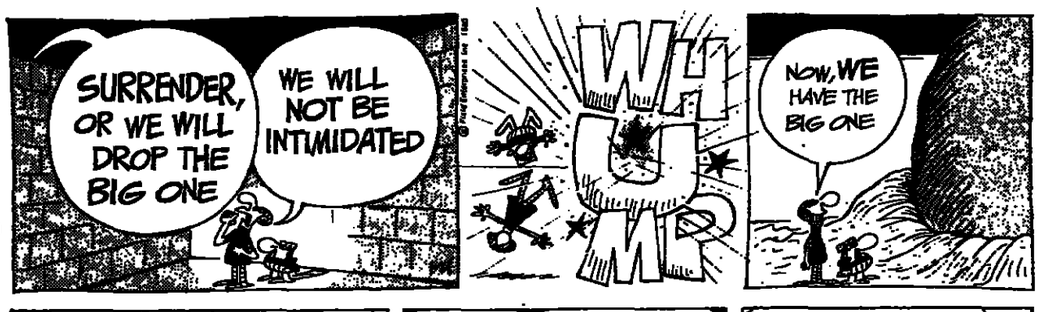
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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YAPOS

ANNICE

CAFUTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "—" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AGING TYPED VACUUM MORTAR
Answer: Their house always seemed damp because there was so much of this—"DUE" ON IT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"AW, MOM...IF I START BEIN' POLITE TO MARGARET, SHE'S GONNA START THINKIN' I'M IN LOVE WITH HER OR SOMETHIN'!"

BOOKS

ISAAC ASIMOV'S BOOK OF FACTS

By Isaac Asimov. Grosset & Dunlap. 504 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN a letter to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Carlyle declared:

"I grow daily to honor facts more and more, and theory less and less. A fact, it seems to me, is a great thing — a sentence printed, if not by God, then at least by the devil." Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., on the other hand, reminded us: "You must see the infinite, i.e., the universal in your particular or it is only gossip."

What we have from the indefatigable Isaac Asimov is a gossip column about the material world, 500 pages long, containing 3,000 items clumped in 77 more or less arbitrary categories, such as "Mighty Mites" and "Pampered Pets." Why are 19 pages devoted to the literary life and just two pages to the Orient? Or 11 pages to show business and just 1½ pages to children? Don't ask.

Problematical

Some of the gossip is stale: That Beethoven was deaf when he wrote his Ninth Symphony is no longer news. Some of it is repetitious: We hear twice about the koala and the eucalyptus tree. Some of it is problematical: "England and Portugal," we are told, "have never been at war with each other. It is probably the longest unbroken peace between nations in the world." What about Portugal and Russia? Or Egypt and Sweden? Or Switzerland and China?

Some of it simply sits there, mystifying in its pointlessness: "The great French poet Francois Villon led a life of thievery and murder that several times could have ended on the gallows. No one knows where, or when — or how — he did die."

And some of it is wrong: "The greatest soldier of ancient times, Alexander (356-323 B.C.), was tortured by the greatest thinker, Aristotle." I know, I know: Asimov must have meant "tutored" instead of "tortured," but he woke me up in a hurry.

The bulk of the gossip, however, is an agreeable buzz: A mosquito has 47 teeth. Icelanders read more books per capita than any other people in the world. Charlemagne never learned to write. The camel originated in North America. D.H. Lawrence liked to take off his clothes and climb mulberry trees. White elephants and short-tailed shrews get by on only two hours of sleep a day. Ulysses S. Grant was the first American president to visit China. Some dinosaurs were as small as hens.

We will never know what Albert Einstein's last words were, because he spoke them in German and the attending nurse didn't know German. Edgar Bergen's dummy, Charlie McCarthy, got an honorary degree from Northwestern University. The skin of the human adult body weighs six pounds. During World War II, the Federal Bureau of Investigation secretly established a house of male prostitutes in wich Village. Cezanne was down by the Ecole des Bea when he applied for entra iceberg larger than Belgi seen in the South Pacific The Incas of Peru gave us t to, the pumpkin, the pineap nine and cocaine. A youn eats 14 feet of earthworm day.

I like this: "When Hann vaded Italy, in the third B.C., his military engine ployed fire and vinegar to path through the Alps. T neers heated immovable ro blazing logs, then poured over the rocks. The rocks s fragments that could be aside."

I also like this: "Wh French literary critic Saint (1804-1869) was challenge duel by a journalist a cent and thus, according to cust permitted the choice of wea told his opponent, 'I choose — you're dead.' "

And so it goes. Ancient E vented the umbrella. Sir Malory wrote "Morte d' while he was in prison on charge. Charles Babbage, th of computer theory, also in the skeleton key and the cowcatcher. The soldier I MacArthur, like the poet Maria Rilke, spent the first s of his life being dressed mother in skirts. Alfred No vented plywood as well as mite. Kernels of popcorn found in the graves of pre-Co an Indians.

Because one of the colle son has applied to is the Un of Michigan, I was especially ested to learn that "there are dentists in Ann Arbor, Mich portionately, than in any oth in the United States." Mo "Ann Arbor also has proporti ly more burglaries than any city. No connection has been lished between the two."

Silk Hats and Small Lak

And I had never even he George Perkins Marsh, th lymath of Woodstock, Vt., "may have been the world's ecologist." Marsh correctly pr ed that "the invention of the hat would cause the formatio many small lakes and bogs in United States; the reason: T would be a reduced demand beaver furs, and beavers in enough quantities would agai about their business of resha the geography."

Isaac Newton's only rec utterance while he was a meml Parliament was a request to the window. You can read fo Asimov's facts during every mercial of a televised football g

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert By

SIEGBERT TARRASCH, writing about the Tarrasch defense in his 1931 book "The Game of Chess," was greeted with snickers when he declared: "The future will decide who has erred in estimating this defense — I or the chess world." But the derision is currently fading into embarrassment in the face of an epidemic of successful Tarrasch defenses.

A good idea of the kind of complicated, spirited play that can be produced by this defense is given by the game between Grandmasters Zoltan Ribli of Hungary and Slavoljub Marjanovic of Yugoslavia in the Milan Vidmar Memorial Tournament in Bled and Portoroz, Yugoslavia.

More consonant with Tarrasch's original conception would have been 9 . . . B-K3; 10 PxP, BxP, but Marjanovic obtained a queenside pawn majority at the price of relaxing the tension in the center with 9 . . . P-B5.

Already after 10 N-K5, B-K3; 11 P-B4, Black was threatened by the squashing 12 P-B5. Counterattack with 11 . . . Q-N3 would have been put down by 12 P-B5!, NxN; 13 N-R4, Q-R4; 14 PxN, B-Q2; 15 PxN, PxP; 16 B-R6, BxN; 17 P-N3, B-B3 (17 . . . Q-N3ch?; 18 P-K3!); 18 P-K4!, as analyzed by Emanuel Lasker in "The International Chess Congress, St. Petersburg, 1909."

Accordingly, Marjanovic followed the ultrasharp continuation of the game Rubinstein-Perlis, St. Petersburg, 1909: 11 . . . NxN; 12 QPxN, P-Q5!? with the idea that 13 PxN, PxP; 14 B-R6, PxN; 15 BxR, PxP!; 16 BxB, QxB; 17 R-N1, P-B6 yields Black connected passed pawns so dangerous as to be worth at least a rook.

Ribli's improvement, 13 N-N5, was ingeniously countered by Marjanovic's 13 . . . Q-N3! with the point that 14 NxQP, KR-Q1; 15 P-K3, N-N5!; 16 BxB, NxKP/6; 17 BxR, RxB enables Black to recover all his material with a fine game.

After 17 . . . P-QR3, it is not clear whether Ribli could have gotten anything out of 18 PxN, PxBP; 19 B-R6, KR-K1!; 20 N-B3, since 20 . . . QxP; 21 N-Q5 (or 21 Q-QB1, B-R6!), PxP; 22 Q-K1, B-B4 threatens 23 . . . QxR! What is clear is that after 18 N-B3, QxP; 19 PxN, B-N5!, he had to return the piece at once with 20 PxQP.

On 22 . . . QR-Q1, Ribli might have tried 23 R-Q3, BxP; 24 BxB, RxR; 25 QxR, PxB, except t weakness of the white king to remedy. In any case, after N3, he got a nasty surpris 23 . . . Q-K7!, which prepa 24 QxB?, R-Q7!, forcing the the queen to stop mate.

Position after 31 PxP

After 24 QR-KB1, R-Q7; B2, Q-K5, it was not poss play 26 RxR? (26 QxB?, QxRch; 27 R-N2 (27 K- Q5ch!), R-K1; 28 PxR3, R-K-

On 30 K-N2, Marjanovic satisfied with the very sligh ning chances he would have 30 . . . BxP; 31 BxB, RxB, therefore set a beautiful tra 30 . . . B-B4!? Now Ribli have played 31 K-R3, but th that he was at last reasonab he put his foot into the snar PxP?

It snapped immediately 31 . . . R-K7ch; 32 RxPch!!, after which 33 K R4ch leads to 34 K-B5, Q-K

After 36 K-B5, Q-R6ch, observing that 37 K-K4 37 . . . Q-K3mate — gave

TARRASCH DEFENSE

White Ribli	Black Marjanovic	White Ribli	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	20 PxQP	
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 R-N1	
3 N-KB3	P-QB4	22 PxBP	
4 PxQP	KPxP	23 Q-N3	
5 P-KN3	N-QB3	24 QR-KB1	
6 B-N2	N-B3	25 R/1-B2	
7 0-0	B-K2	26 R-N2	
8 N-B3	0-0	27 RxR	
9 B-N5	P-B5	28 K-B1	
10 N-K5	B-K3	29 Q-Q3	
11 P-B4	NxN	30 K-N2	
12 QPxN	P-Q5	31 PxP	
13 N-N5	Q-N3	32 K-B3	
14 P-QR4	P-Q6ch	33 RxR	
15 K-B1	B-KN5	34 K-R3	
16 B-B3	BxB	35 K-N4	
17 RxB	P-QR3	36 K-B5	
18 N-B3	QxP	37 Resigns	
19 PxN	B-N5		

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

;eelers, Rams Collide Super Bowl No. XIV

y Michael Katz

JGELES, Jan. 20 (NYT) is again, sneaking up on icnn public as unnoticed trombone parade down et, as quiet as a presiden- n campaign, as unassum- circus barker. The Super

hmost two weeks of bal- roman numerals — XIV — the defending champi- urgh Steelers, one of the ns in history, will play the eles Rams, one of the melodramas ever to be 11- erdogs, at the Rose Bowl Pasadena in this country's ingle-day sporting event ctail party.

u think the Super Bowl is m death?" John Madden, as a television announcer, d Dryer, the happy defen- 'or the Rams. "Sure it is," er. "It comes in a bigger

it really is, is a football is supposed to be between best teams in football, but many experts believe the alify on. The Rams may be eam owned by a woman to Super Bowl and they may rst home team in a Super sites of which are chosen three years in advance (then again, they may not be, since they are moving 30 miles to Anaheim next season.)

But Also . . .

But they are also the team with the worst regular-season won-lost record, 9-7, to reach a Super Bowl. They have a quarterback, Vince Ferragamo, who is making only his eighth National Football League start and a halfback, Wendell Tyler, the key to their running attack, with a penchant for fumbling.

They have suffered more injuries this season than a league of hockey goalies. They have been beset by front-office fights, highlighted when the owner, Georgia Rosenbloom, dismissed her stepson, Steve. They have had fights among their players on the sidelines and on airplanes. Charges of racism have been heard in the locker room. Only nine weeks ago, their record was 5-6.

At that point, Ray Malavasi, the Ram coach from Clifton, N.J., could only shake a head that seemed ready to be chopped off by Mrs. Rosenbloom. The fans were booing, for "deserting" Los Angeles and for failing to reach the Super Bowl in the past.

But in adversity the Rams, who had failed in the playoffs for six straight years, became stronger than ever. Some of the injured returned, and the team won four straight games to clinch its seventh straight division title. Then, after upsetting Dallas in the first playoff game, they defeated Tampa Bay, without scoring a touchdown, to win their first National Football Conference championship. They happily point out that, to the Chinese, this is the Year of the Ram.

To the Steelers, this is only the start of another decade of dominance. The team of the 70s, the only team to win three Super Bowls, including last year's against the Cowboys, a team with no apparent weaknesses and many glaring strengths, smoothly reached this game by registering a 12-4 record in the regular season and then beating Miami and Houston — many consider the Oilers the second best team in football — to win the championship of the stronger American Football Conference.

Great Debate

The biggest debate about the Steelers centers around: (1) Whether they are the greatest team in history (Terry Bradshaw, their great quarterback and leader, says no), and (2) whether they are the greatest Pittsburgh Steeler team in history (Chuck Noll, their great coach, says yes).

France's Jean-Pierre Rives stopped cold by Wales' Elgan Rees.

Are the Steelers, some of whom were trying to disguise hangovers this week, overconfident? "Not a chance," answers Joe Greene, the all-pro defensive tackle. The Steelers are 13-4 in playoff games and undefeated in Super Bowls. They do not lose big games, and they reflect the class of their 78-year-old owner, Art Rooney, and of Noll himself.

"Our coach says when you lose, say little," said Steve Furness, another defensive tackle, "and when you win, say nothing."

Both teams have been fairly quiet this week. There has been no trading of accusations of dirty play, no taunting and little bragging. Just two professional teams getting ready to play a football game.

Know this: The Steelers have not beaten the Rams since 1956 — and that was the only time they beat the Rams. The teams have met only 14 times with the Rams winning 12 and one tie. Last season Los Angeles defeated Pittsburgh, 10-7. "I've never played well against them," said Bradshaw, who is 0-3 against a solid defense.

The AFC is unquestionably stronger than the NFC. It all adds up to Pittsburgh, and yet, and yet, this oft-divided Ram team has become united. The Rams are united against the local press, against the national press, against their fans, against the whole outside world that has ridiculed and insulted them.

The Rams, with the all-important exception of Ferragamo, seem loose for a team in its first roman numeral contest. The Steelers, as usual, have been swaggering. This is the team, the joke goes, the United States should send into Iran.

"Come on, there's more at stake there than there is in the Super Bowl," said Lambert, annoyed at the suggestion, putting the game in perspective.

Wales Stuns France, 18-9, In Opener of Five Nations

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Jan. 20 (IHT) — Wales beat France and England beat Ireland on the opening day of Five Nations rugby yesterday. The Welsh victory, 18-9, was France's first thrashing in the championship in five years.

Under a new captain, Jeff Squire, and a new coach, John Lloyd, the Welsh surprised themselves and overjoyed a chanting full house of 53,000, in grey cold at the National Stadium here, by playing twice the game the French did. Yet France under Captain Jean-Pierre Rives had been regarded as possibly the best team in the world.

After a shaky first quarter during which French flyhalf Alain Caussade kicked a drop and missed another drop and a penalty as France dominated the lineouts, the Welsh settled down with a vengeance and spent almost all of the remaining three quarters in French territory.

Already French scrumhalf Jerome Gallion had been passing badly from lineouts, scrums and rucks under bruising pressure from Squire and the other Welsh flanker, Paul Ringer, among others. Now the pressure seemed to billow outward from Squire's pack to uplife the whole team, so that it was Wales, more often and by-and-large more expertly, that showed the attacking flair and confidence expected from the French.

Darts Through the Middle

Center David Richards darted through the middle. First flyhalf Gareth Davies and then right wing Elgan Rees were almost over before Rees finally got the first of four Welsh tries in the 34th minute. Davies missed the conversion but Wales led, 4-3, at halftime.

Welsh improvement and French fading were two sides of the same coin in the second half. "France played as well as we allowed them to play," Squire said afterwards. Rives said the Welsh wanted victory more than the French. Prop Robert Paparemborde put it less diplomatically when he said the Welsh forwards carried aggression to the outer limits of legality. Had France replied in kind, he said, the game would have degenerated. Such is home advantage in the Five Nations war.

To judge from the acid summing up of French coach Jean Desclaux — "Some of us were reminded today that rugby is a contact sport. Wales knows how the game is won" — England's powerful forwards can expect a battle royal in Paris in two weeks. It may not be pretty.

The Welsh second half opened with a forward surge that should have netted a try for lock Geoff Wheel. Fellow lock Allan Martin stole ball after ball in a masterpiece of sharp-eyed snatching in the lineouts. It was scrumhalf Terry Holmes who bucked through half-tackles for the second Welsh try, converted by Davies: 10-3.

Applause

France accelerated now from all directions until Caussade, center Roland Bertranne and especially right wing Daniel Bustaffa made a try for lock Jean-Francois Marchal that Caussade converted to put France back in the game, 10-9. The crowd stopped chanting to applaud the try of the day, unaware that in two minutes Martin would tear the ball out of a maul and launch a try that was just as good. Richards scored it, Davies missing the conversion.

At 14-9, the French were within a converted try of undeserved victory. Hooker Alain Paco and Paparemborde believed it would happen, but Welsh pressure rose steadily as if Squire were regulating it from a control valve hidden in the rucks. The fourth try — making more than any team had scored against France in the championship since Wales got five in Paris in 1975 — was for prop Graham Price, with ball again deftly stolen at a French lineout. Blyth missed the conversion and the French were lucky to have half the score against a Welsh rugby establishment that could perfectly well dominate the '80s as it did the '70s.

England Wins

LONDON, Jan. 20 (IHT) — England, the other home team yesterday, whipped Ireland, 24-9, piling up its biggest score against the Irish since 1938.

Scrumhalf Steve Smith, wing Mike Slemen and No. 8 John Scott scored tries, and fullback Dusty Hare converted all three and kicked two penalties. Irish flyhalf Ollie Campbell kicked three penalties in the first quarter.

ɔrragamo, Bradshaw: The Sky Above, the Mud Below

IEIM, Calif., Jan. 20 — All last week, Terry w had both feet solidly on ıd — he was sinking into it ince Ferragamo's head was ıuds.

re is a startling difference the National Football champion Pittsburgh and the underdog Los Anams, it is at quarterback: w. 30, is the acknowledged best in the trade, a winner of three previous Super Bowls; Ferragamo, 25, is a broken-handed second-stringer who will be making his eighth start of his three-year National Football League career Sunday in Super Bowl XIV.

"That's a fair estimate," said Ferragamo. "That's the facts."

The youngster who has replaced Pat Haden and taken the Rams to, if not the Promised Land, at least Pasadena, has shown an occasional tightening in his dark features as he has been asked repeatedly whether he thinks he should be the Rams' No. 1 quarterback when Haden returns next year?

Ferragamo did not duck. "I'm the No. 1 quarterback right now," he said, repeating he expects to start next training camp as No. 1, and picking a peculiar time to discuss next season's quarterback situation.

"People wanted to know how I felt," Ferragamo said, "and I just said I felt I'm the No. 1 quarterback."

Country Comfortable

There was no problem with Bradshaw, the country boy from Louisiana who has grown comfortable with media attention. The Super Bowl, he said, was a "relief and reward" for another season well done. "A lot of fun, or at least it should be," he said. And please, he asked the huddle of reporters, "could we move to another spot? I'm sinking in the mud."

Asked what pressure did for him, Bradshaw said: "It makes me sweat a lot." He said last week he'd had the "jitters for about three days," but that "it's just from inactivity" and would be long gone by game time.

Nothing, he said, would ever compare to his first Super Bowl appearance, five years ago when the Steelers beat the Minnesota Vikings at icy Tulane Stadium in New Orleans.

"A guy died at my feet as I was waiting to go out on the field," said Bradshaw. "Somebody from Minnesota. Just keeled over. I stepped aside and he turned blue. He was dead. They told me three, four guys died that day. That didn't set too well with me."

He said the pressure would be the same on him as it would be on Ferragamo. "I haven't checked him out," said Bradshaw, "but he seems to be a pretty gutty guy. I met him once at Nebraska. I was singing there."

Ferragamo, then a senior at the University of Nebraska, did not attend Bradshaw's concert. "I don't think he likes country music," said Bradshaw.

Bradshaw calmly fended off questions that could lead to answers posted on Ram bulletin boards. While some of his teammates were claiming that the Steelers should be recognized as the greatest team in history, Bradshaw said, "I'd say if we won the four Super Bowls in a row, we were, but I guess you'd have to say Green Bay now."

He praised the Ram defense, which helped beat the Steelers, 10-7, last season and which Bradshaw has not defeated in three tries. "They ate my lunch," he said of the Los Angeles secondary. "I've never played well against them. It's very hard to throw on them. I don't even know why I'm playing in this game."

Mr. Diplomat

It was diplomacy at its finest, something Ferragamo is just learning. The Ram youngster quickly recovered from the discussion of who will be No. 1 next season.

"Right now," he said, "we're concerned about Pittsburgh, not the quarterback situation."

Until Ferragamo's broken right hand healed sufficiently for him to take over the team Nov.19, the Rams' quarterback situation was somewhere between desperate and disaster. Haden had finally, in Coach Ray Malavasi's opinion, "got it all together" and had completed 11 straight passes against Seattle when his right hand was broken.

The following week, Jeff Rutledge, a rookie, had to start. The Rams lost to the Chicago Bears and this Super Bowl team had a 5-6 won-lost record.

Enter Ferragamo. There was no meeting, no speeches. "I didn't say anything in particular," said the quarterback, "I didn't have to. They just responded. Everybody knew I could play."

"We were all in Vince's corner," said Billy Waddy, the receiver. "We wanted to make it as comfortable for him as possible. We just said, 'Hey, man, it's just another ball game.' Vince is in control now. Next training camp is a whole different story."

So might today be. Malavasi said the Rams were "very fortunate to pick up Bob Lee."

Would the Ram coach be afraid to lift Ferragamo? "Not in a championship game," he said.

The Steelers' Terry Bradshaw

Nadig Wins Again, Proell Finishes 2d

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 20 (Reuters) — Switzerland's Marie Theres Nadig today won her sixth women's World Cup downhill ski race of the season here today, again beating her main rival Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria.

Nadig, whose only defeat this season was when she placed second to Moser in the first downhill event in Pfronten, West Germany, Jan. 6, finished the 3,016-meter course today in one minute 58.09 seconds.

Moser raced down the 698-meter vertical drop course in 1:58.38 and Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel skied through its 31 control gates for third in 1:59.39.

The course, the longest downhil run on the women's World Cup circuit, was in excellent condition, with long turns and a smooth snow cover. The weather was cold and clear.

Some racers called today's course — with its gentle turns and smooth snow — a "white autobahn." Said Moser: "It's really too easy for good racers." Laughing off suggestions she was worried about her chances in the Olympics, Moser said, "I'm really not thinking a lot about the Olympics now."

The victory confirmed Nadig's seasonlong position as favorite for the women's downhill gold in Lake Placid, N.Y., next month, but the she was reluctant to make predictions.

"I'm against calling one person a definite favurite," she said after the race. "Someone else — not the so-called favorite — could win."

Women's Downhill

1. Marie Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 1:58.09
2. Annemarie Moser, Austria, 1:58:38
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:58.39
4. Heidi Preuss, U.S.A., 1:59.62
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:59.63
6. Irene Epple, West Germany, 2:00.26
7. Holly Flanders, U.S.A., 2:00.56
8. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 2:00.67
9. Jana Soltysova, Czechoslovakia, 2:00.96
10. Evelyn Dirren, Switzerland, 2:01.01

World Cup Standings

1. Hanni Wenzel, 227 points
2. Moser, 208
3. Nadig, 170
4. Perrine Pelen, France, 123
5. Nelson, 75
6. Epple, 74
7. Fabienne Serrat, France and Erika Hess, Switzerland, 71
9. Soltysova, 67
10. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 65

More Sports On Page 11

Krijaz Wins World Cup Slalom

By Samuel Abt

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (IHT) — Bojan Krijaz, a 23-year-old Yugoslavian who has been close to his first World Cup skiing victory all season, finally achieved it here today in the slalom.

Second, eighth and fourth in earlier races, Krijaz edged Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, with Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein third.

Krijaz finished the two runs in a combined time of one minute, 27 seconds and 300 hundredths of a second — 17 hundredths better than Stenmark, the perennial slalom champion.

"The course was difficult," Krijaz said, "but I skied calmly and fast. For the first time this season I wasn't nervous."

He finished first in both runs, the morning one through 57 gates and the afternoon one through 56 gates on a course with a vertical drop of 170 yards.

Run in gloriously sunny weather in the central Swiss Alps, the slalom claimed a fearsome toll. Of 103 starters, 58 made it to the second run, when 27 more were eliminated.

The course was described as demanding by many racers, including Phil Mahre, who led the United States team as he finished eighth.

The only other U.S. finishers were Dave Stapleton, 30th, and Andy Mill, 31st.

Mahre, who was third after the morning run, had good words for the course then. "I never seem to do well here," he said. "But I like the course. It's demanding and what a slalom course should be."

He was less impressed after his second run, which, in the classic description of the downhill, was a series of recoveries.

"The course was poorly set, and I got going too straight too early," he explained. "The gates were far apart on the steep, and you had to be patient there. It was hard to be aggressive on the steep."

That suited the style of Krijaz as he zigzagged to victory. A precise, rather than a daring, skier, he gets a chance to double his World Cup victories tomorrow when the circuit moves to Adelboden for a giant slalom. He has been close to victory in that discipline too this season, with a second and a third.

Bojan Krijaz

Men's Slalom

1. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 1:27.30.
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:27.47.
3. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:27.84.
4. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:27.98.
5. Vladimir Andreyev, Soviet Union, 1:28.12.
6. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 1:28.25.
7. Christian Orlainsky, Austria, 1:28.38.
8. Phil Mahre, U.S.A., 1:28.78.
9. Christian Neureuther, W. Germany, 1:28.82.
10. Frank Woerndl, W. Ger., 1:29.22.

World Cup Standings

1. Stenmark, 113 points
2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 110
3. Krijaz, 100
4. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 87
5. Ken Read, Canada, 79
6. Mahre, 74
7. Steiner, 69
8. Herbert Plank, Italy, 67
9. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland,
10. Erik Haker, Norway, 57

ig-Time Swann, Small-Town Thomas Meet Head-On

By Ted Green

NGELES, Jan. 20 (LAT) s a cosmopolitan Californi- champagne tastes, USC-ed- bubbly guy who made it vide receiver in Pittsburgh. her is a small-town Texan r tastes, schooled at Texas low-key guy now making a it not spectacular living ornerback, a thankless po- ver there was one.

rgh's Lynn Swann and the Thomas do not appear to ch more in common than fession. But within it they nething special — extraor- ills.

skills literally will collide hen Swann, the Pittsburgh graceful All-Pro, plies his ainst Thomas, an All-Pro in the Super Bowl. Many to be one of the best one- natchups of the 14 Super

Swann is a Rolls-Royce receiver, especially in big games. And Thomas is a Cadillac cornerback who also rises to the occasion.

Both are young (Swann 27, Thomas 25) and fast. Both are tremendous leapers. Both have enough confidence for three people. And both have courage just playing their positions at their size. Swann is listed at 6-0 and 180, but is actually 5-11 and 173. Thomas, listed at 5-9 and 184, is closer to 5-8, 180.

Moreover, Swann *catches over the middle*, words that mean much in the profession. And Thomas, despite being one of the smallest cornerbacks in the National Football League, is a feared hitter.

The two are not strangers. They faced each other 14 months ago in a regular-season game at the Coliseum. Thomas kept Swann in check, limiting him to three receptions for 25 yards. One was a 14-yard touchdown for Pittsburgh's only points in a 10-7 Ram win.

"I'm just a low-key guy," says Thomas, the coy put-on artist. "No star or nothin.' My leg's messed up [he's back in the lineup after missing two months with injuries of his left calf and Achilles tendon.] I ain't in good shape. And I ain't in top physical condition to go against receivers as great as theirs are. Hey, I'm just tryin' to make it through."

He turned serious. "I feel like Lynn Swann is a great receiver," he said. "But I also feel he can be shut down. John Stallworth is a great receiver, but he can be shut down. And, in order for us to win this game, we [he and the Rams' other starting cornerback, pint-sized Rod Perry] are gonna have to shut them down.

"To do that, we have to take away the deep ball. I can't let Swann be jumpin' on my head, over my head, gettin' the home run. The boy has leaping ability.

"I've studied him to the max," Thomas said. "By game time I'll know him like a brother. I want to have a good game against him. I don't want him to be scorin' no TDs. I don't like that at all. It hurts my pride."

Ram assistant coaches Bud Carson (secondary) and Lionel Taylor (receivers), both formerly on Chuck Noll's staff at Pittsburgh, have worked extensively with Swann and Thomas. Each had an opinion — a gnarded one.

Carson: "I think it's the best matchup of the Super Bowl, without a doubt. Swann is a helluva receiver. And P.T., when he's completely well, is the best cornerback in football. Very interesting."

Taylor: "Both are highly competitive and have one thing in common: They respond to pressure. They're both extraordinarily quick, with a lot of leaping ability. But you don't want to get too caught up in individual battles. Either man could forget to treat it for what it is — a team game.

"This is the kind of thing where you don't worry about stopping a receiver like Swann so much as containing him."

Swann has had three serious concussions in six seasons with the Steelers, the price he pays for going over the middle, the war zone usually occupied by 235-pound tight ends. In the insensitive vernacular of the game, Swann is a "paperhead," meaning he is easily stunned. It is not a pretty subject, but it is part of the game. And Thomas, while not a dirty player, is an intimidator.

"One thing I was taught early was to get respect," he said. "You have to hit to do that. He [Swann] will take the shot; he doesn't like to, but he will, especially in a crucial situation. I respect him for that.

"[Swann] has as much confidence as anyone I've seen at the position," Thomas said. "He wants the ball. Plus he's gonna hold it." Despite the pats on the back, there is the feeling that the Rams' left cornerback thinks No. 88 in black will wear No. 27 in white today.

"I'll be there," said Thomas.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	24	14	6	54	177	150
	20	16	9	49	185	169
	18	16	11	47	155	160
	17	20	7	41	150	146
	12	28	10	34	140	154

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	29	12	4	62	170	122
	26	12	6	58	171	125
	22	12	8	52	179	129
	18	22	4	40	162	180
	17	21	6	40	134	151

Friday's Results

Detroit 5, Winnipeg 6 (McCourt 2 (17), Nedomansky (25), Huber (7), Fotiano (15)).

Buffalo 2, Vancouver 2 (Perreault (25), Luce (8); Smyl (16), Lever (20)).

Saturday's Results

Boston 6, New York Rangers 3 (Foster 2 (2), Secord (14), Rotelle (18), Jonathan (15), McCrimmon (2), Esposito (18), Marios (7), Vickers (18)).

Edmonton 5, Pittsburgh 2 (MacDonald 3 (28), Gretzky 2 (25), Malone 2 (13)).

Montreal 7, Toronto 2 (Lafleur 2 (36), Risebrough (5), Gainey (7), LaRouche (31), Jarvis (5), Houle (18); Hickey (12), Sauvalok (111)).

New York Islanders 3 Quebec 1 (Lorimer (1), Gillies (12), Harris (11); Stewart (7)).

Hartford 5, Chicago 5 (Fotiu (5), M. Howe (13), Roberts (5), Debol (6), Douglas (8); Preston (13), O'Connell (3), Murray (11)).

St. Louis 3, Colorado 1 (Luke (12), Kea (2), McDonald (22); Curry (7)).

Detroit 5, Minnesota 4 (McCourt (18), Gerdnick (1), Mahovlich (10), Huber (10), Lobrattan (19), Martsburg (9), Sarneel (11), Polich (9), Fidler (51)).

Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 2 (Chouinard 2 (16), Houston (12), Russell (5); Monery (3), Dionne (27)).

Philadelphia 4, Washington 4 (Ververgaert 2 (11), Machaish (24), Clarke (7), Gartner (16), Lehtonen (7), Hongsleben (4), Koszycki (6)).

Eric Heiden Sets Speedskating Mark

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (UPI) — U.S. world speedskating champion Eric Heiden yesterday set a world record for the 1,500 meters in 1:54.79 at an international meet.

Heiden knocked 0.39 seconds off the record set March 20, 1977 by Norway's Jan Egil Storholt.

Campbell Honored

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP) — Earl Campbell, a two-year pro, has won the Professional Football Writers of America's award as the NFL's most valuable player for the second consecutive year. The Houston Oiler star led the league in rushing.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA—Signed Brian Butera, outfielder.

National League

HOUSTON—Signed Alan Ashby, catcher, to a three-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Activated Gregory Kelser, forward. Released Jackie Robinson, forward.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA STATE—Named Robert Bauer, offensive backfield coach; Ronald Chismar, offensive tackles and tight ends coach; George Dyer, defensive coordinator; Maurice Forte, receivers coach; C.T. Hewgley, offensive centers and guards coach and recruiting coordinator; and Don Underwood, outside linebackers coach.

COLORADO—Announced resignation of Dean Brittenham, head track coach.

Red Smith

Rozelle the Performing Gazelle

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (NYT) — Alvin Ray Rozelle has proved for the XIVth time that he is the cleverest stick-and-move guy in the ring today, a master of self-defense who could make Sugar Ray Leonard look as clumsy as Leon Spinks or maybe even Too Tall Jones.

As plain Pete Rozelle, the supreme being of professional football, it is his annual custom to meet with the press on the weekend of the Something Bowl and deliver a state-of-the-game report.

Watching him work may not be exactly like looking over Leonardo da Vinci's shoulder, but it lets you see again Ray Robinson's footwork, Willie Pep's moves and the studied guile of Archie Moore. Pete fields questions with the grace of Joe DiMaggio, lobs back soft answers with pinpoint control and never, never appears to duck the high, hard ones.

Misnomer Bowl

The Something Bowl goes under the misnomer Super Bowl. It is a game for the championship of the National Football League and it is hardly ever super, but it is something. So here, as Something Bowl XIV drew near, Pete was doing his stuff. He wore a navy blue blazer, brown pants, a necktie with red, white and blue regimental stripes, a Malibu tan and a comradely smile. He lit more cigarettes than the surgeon general would recommend.

He consumed an hour or so making it clear that the NFL may add two teams in the 1980s; Al Davis would need the consent of 21 clubs to move his Oakland Raiders to Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles; officiating by instant replay is not in the immediate future; the formula for breaking ties in final team standings needs revision; the commissioner has a lot of reading to do when he gets back home in Rye, N.Y.

Somewhat boiled down, questions and answers went something like this:

What is his reaction to "They Call Me Assassin," the ghost-written book wherein Jack Tatum, an Oakland safety, discourses with relish on his talent for breaking the bodies of opposing pass receivers? Pete was not pleased by excerpts in newspapers; he will read the book before offering a critique.

How about Paul Brown's ghosted "P.B.," in which the former coach at Cleveland and Cincinnati levels some shots at Art Modell, the Browns' owner? Hasn't read it. Will.

Anything to say about Dan Pastorini, the Houston quarterback, regarding his scuffle with a sportswriter? Investigation has just begun. Requires further study.

Suppose Davis moved the Raiders to Los Angeles without official permission and invited the league to do something about it? The commissioner would take all appropriate steps to enforce the league constitution, which requires 21 affirmative votes for such a shift. He has not canvassed league opinion. Maybe that has been done by Tex Schramm of Dallas, who thinks the owners would approve.

Did Carroll Rosenbloom, late owner of the Rams, get permission to move from Los Angeles to Anaheim? Yes. Three other teams had already moved — Dallas to Irving, Tex., Detroit to Pontiac, Mich., the Giants from the Polo Grounds to Yankee Stadium to Yale Bowl to Shea Stadium to East Rutherford, N.J. Two didn't need permission because they remained within their own territory. After the rules were changed, two sought and received permission, including the Rams.

Where might two expansion franchises be placed in the 1980s? Cities that have expressed interest include Memphis, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Phoenix, Indianapolis, Honolulu, Los Angeles and New York (Yankee Stadium).

How about Montreal? Pete views both Montreal and Toronto with affection, but the league will not go where it isn't wanted. The Canadian government is protective about possible competition with the Canadian League.

Mike Fright

In controversial decisions like that one in the Houston-Pittsburgh playoff for the American Conference title, when Houston fans and the television announcers thought the Oilers were unfairly deprived of a touchdown, wouldn't it be helpful if the reason for the decision could be explained to spectators? Yes, that's why referees wear microphones, but the mikes don't always function.

What is Pete's reaction when owners like Joe Robbie in Miami and Robert Irsay in Baltimore threaten to pull their teams out unless the community improves the stadium? Negotiations on these matters are best conducted privately.

Anything new on instant replays for officials? Same old thing: Too expensive. Frequent reference to replay would be time-consuming. Replays do not settle all disputes. Maybe someday improved technology will make it feasible.

When ties are settled according to points scored, doesn't that encourage coach's inhumanity to coach, inviting winners to run up the scores cruelly? The competition committee reviews the formula annually. If it can be improved, the commissioner would like to see it done.

Any predictions regarding Something Bowl XIV? The commissioner hopes it's a good game.

McTear, Ashford Hot in N.Y. Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP) — Sprinters Houston McTear and Evelyn Ashford set meet records last night and Stephanie Hightower upset indoor record-holder Candy Young in the women's 55-meter hurdles at the U.S. Olympic Invitational track and field meet.

Before winning the final, McTear, the indoor record-holder for 60 yards, won a 55-meter dash trial heat in 6.16, bettering the mark of 6.17 set last year by Harvey Glance. Ashford won her final in 6.81, bettering the meet mark by .02 seconds. Hightower pulled a stunning upset in the women's hurdles, beating the heavily favored Young by .05 seconds with a clocking of 7.67.

Meanwhile, Dwight Stones continued his strong comeback in the high jump. Suspended for 1½ years in June, 1978, for illegally accepting prize money from a televised sports program, Stones cleared 7-4¼ in posting his second victory in two nights. Franklin Jacobs, Nat Page and Mike Winsor all cleared 7-2¾.

Observer

Being President

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I once had a job that introduced me to a lot of men who wanted to be president and a few who actually became president, and for the most part they were a decent lot despite the occasional bounder and, here and there, the outright megalomaniac.

Almost none of them seemed to know why he wanted to be president. The exception was John Kennedy who, when asked, would reply, but only in private, "Because that's where the power is." All of them, of course, had public explanations calculated to mask their internal power drives.

Baker

These clarified nothing, for, while many of them may indeed have felt impulses to serve humanity, this explanation does not tell us why they wanted to be president rather than missionary workers or philanthropists. After 25 years of trafficking with these men, I concluded that they either did not know why they wanted to be president or, if they did, they were afraid to reveal it.

A few of them — Adlai Stevenson and Barry Goldwater, for example — often seemed to have decided privately that they did not want to be president and to be running *chiefly because they felt obliged to.*

* * *

I go on about this because of the criticism of Sen. Edward Kennedy for his inability to give Roger Mudd's television audience an articulate explanation of why he wants to be president. It is not clear what this criticism boils down to. If history is any guide, Kennedy would *not* have given a frank reply in any case, probably because, like most of his colleagues, he either doesn't know the answer or thinks candor would damage his chances.

All we are left with, then, is the complaint that Kennedy did not come to the camera with the usual precooked hokum about yearning to serve the republic. It is true that we expect our presidential timber to travel with a heavy luggage of soothing cliches; it is also true that *when they dump them on us,* most of us, being not so dumb, cultivate a contempt for them as mealy-mouthed and evasive.

Why does anyone want to be president? It is a mystery to millions. It is not startling that it should be just as deep a mystery to the men who run. The answers we might get from those foolish enough to reply frankly would probably offend a dangerous quantity of voters.

The most sensible explanation might be this: "My business is politics, the presidency is the top job in politics, and like everybody else, I'd like to have the top job."

Try that one out on the television audience if you want to know what a landslide isn't. Or try telling them that, like John Kennedy, you enjoy having a grip on all that power. Or that you're bored with being governor or senator and want to try something a little more interesting. All these have been the important motivations at one time or another, but they are rarely confessed to in public. Even more rare is the candidate who will tell you, "I really don't understand why I want to be president, but want it I do."

Some men seem to want it simply for the honor of the thing, as Gen. Eisenhower seemed to want it for the crowning laurel of a heroic career. Richard Nixon seemed to want it for the same reasons that baseball teams want to win the World Series *and football teams the Super Bowl,* as evidence of his superiority in competition.

Neither Eisenhower nor Nixon seemed to enjoy the work much, but the bestowal of the honor, the exultation of being acclaimed No. 1 was sufficient to make both men want to be president a second time.

I never even developed a theory of why Estes Kefauver wanted to be president, or Harold Stassen, or Stuart Symington, or Richard Russell. And does anybody have a guess why Jimmy Carter wanted to be president? Does anybody at all have a guess why Jimmy Carter wants to be president a second time?

The reasons for the presidential lust are probably as diverse and mysterious as the psyches of the candidates, and if the truth were told it would more often than not doubtless leave the voters agape with consternation. The late Edward Folliard, who began his journalistic career covering Calvin Coolidge's White House for The Washington Post, always contended, for example, and most persuasively, that Coolidge took the job only because the pay was good.

Poet and Paradox

Karl Shapiro and Personal Truth

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WP) — The last time Karl Shapiro was invited to the White House, JFK was in and history got in the way. He and 200 other poets had come to town to honor Robert Frost on his 80th birthday. There was a reading at the Library of Congress.

"Just before we were supposed to climb in these big blue buses to take us over to the White House, one of the librarians got up and said the whole thing was off, that an 'international incident' had just taken place. He said it involved a naval blockade. It was the Cuban missile crisis."

Not all was lost that earlier trip, though: It inspired a poem. He called it a "Parliament of Poets." He can't remember it all now, but it starts:

"Two hundred poets are sitting side by side in the government auditorium . . . to read for five minutes . . . the young, the old, the crazy, the sane, all in alphabetical order."

"Actually, some of those boys were crazy, I think" he says, with an ironic smile. "Delmore Schwartz gave a strange reading."

Karl Shapiro has been trashing his fellow American poets with beautiful language and crisp metaphor for nearly four decades. It's *probably all a game, some sly, cockeyed wink,* though he doesn't say.

A poet "has no more memory than rubber," he once wrote. "Towards exile and towards shame he lures himself/ Tongue winding on *his arm, and thinks like Eve/ By biting apple* will become most wise."

Another time, in a more down-to-prose essay, he wrote: "For certainly the poet is as corruptible as anybody else, and more times than not displays the manners of a corporal and the morals of a bellboy."

Recently Karl Shapiro and several score of his fellow noted bellboys went to the White House to be feted and officially hosannaed by Rosalynn Carter and the Washington establishment. You got the idea the event wasn't exactly going to change Shapiro's life. Poetry and poets still aren't for the masses, suggested the laureate who once wrote of another fete, about a poet who:

Shall be sat
Like an ambassador from
another race
At tables rich with music.
He shall eat flowers,
Chew honey and spit out gall.
They shall all smile
And love and pity him.

So here he sits, benign as cheese, in a Rooster tie and herringbone coat and a suave mane of pure white hair. The accent is Southern and Virginia-soft. Paradoxes are at work.

"It's not how you are *in person,*" he says. "It's what you write. I guess when I get behind a typewriter, I turn into a wild man."

Shapiro's wife, Teri, also a writer who is about to publish her first novel under the name Tess Oliver, has gone out for some of wine. There is to be a party of poets later. "It's better than drinking that damned vodka all the time," Shapiro says as she departs.

A paradox: Karl Shapiro has won the Pulitzer Prize. He has served a term as consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress. He was once editor of Poetry magazine. He has published many books. His war poem, "The Leg," is considered a small classic.

Among the iodoform, in twilight-
sleep
What have I lost? he first
inquires . . .
Later, as if deliberately, his
fingers
Begin to explore the stump. He
learns a shape
That is comfortable and tucked in
like a sock.

And yet, today, at 67, Karl Shapiro is fairly unknown. People who have graduated with degrees in literature can give you blank stares at mention of his name. Or confuse him with Harvey Shapiro, another U.S. poet. All of it is irony, poetic irony, and none of it is lost on Karl Shapiro.

"Poetry springs from the love of personal *truth and it results in a thing of beauty,*" he once wrote.

He doesn't publish much anymore. When he does, it's usually in The New Yorker. Although he does not have a college degree, he *has been a professor on and off since 1948.* "I've been working on one poem now for over a year. I'm sure I could get it published if I wanted, but I'm not satisfied with it. It's a poem about these — what do you call them? — artificial sawdust logs. You see, I love trivial-seeming subjects. It's about what they look like, the fact that they haven't any smell. I'm trying to use it as a metaphor for all kinds of things . . ."

That's the hang of it, you see, he says, tucking the wry little smile back in place. "Poetry is the stepchild. It's not one of the arts that has any monetary value, like, say, painting, or drama writing. By its nature it is the most esoteric of the language arts. It's not really a democratic institution at all — even though Whitman thought it could be and wanted it so."

The thing about poets is their obsession with language, he says. Of course, novelists have this, too, but novelists are not as — his voice cracks in laughter — *weird* as poets. Novelists eventually have to talk to people. A poet could live forever in a garret.

"He lives in a world of words. It's not the words themselves. It's everything that's behind them, which he is trying to squeeze into the words. Actually, I think poetry is a separate *language. It's a language in which you never* really come to the point. You're always at an angle. How did Dickenson put it? 'Slant language.' Something like that. I think my memory is going."

James A. Parcell, The Washington Post

Karl Shapiro

Actually, it's a wonder 'poets aren't all *locked up. "You take a person like* T.S. Eliot, who made himself into the perfect, mannered Englishman. And yet when he wrote 'The Wasteland,' he was having a nervous breakdown, had to be hospitalized. And Pound, *whether he had a screw loose or not,* was a fanatic. He had fixed ideas.

"Whenever I talk to other poets, I'm amused at our efforts to have sane conversation. It's like we're playing at talk. A poet's language is full of shadows and mysteries."

All of which is a mite odd when you consider Karl Shapiro came from a line of businessmen and professional people back as far as he can remember.

"I do remember that our dad used to bribe us to read Dickens." In high school, in Baltimore, Shapiro stole a rhyming dictionary. That, too, may have helped a budding career.

His early years were spent in Norfolk. When people wouldn't claim their belongings from his dad's storage company, there would be an auction. "Just before, we would go and loot the books." Once, buried in a box, he found two letters from Robert E. Lee. "I traded them to a friend for three used golf balls."

He can barely get this out, the absurdity of it all. Yes, he agrees, it might make a poem.

Not that he will necessarily write it. "I've become very disgusted at what I think of as Conveyer Belt Poetry. There are now hundreds, maybe thousands, of junky little magazines out there — all publishing welfare poets. People who don't have anything else to call themselves, so they call themselves poets."

Karl Shapiro is cackling. Gently.

PEOPLE: *Israeli Filmmakers Take War Movie Idea to Sadat*

Two Israeli filmmakers have taken their plans for a $12-million epic, tentatively named "A Bridge on the Suez," on the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war to Egyptian President **Anwar Sadat**. "He liked the idea," said an Israeli who attended the Cairo meeting. "Sadat feels strongly about having a 'Dr. Zhivago'-type film about Egyptians and Israelis. The idea of making it a documentary-style movie also appealed to him." **Leon Tauman** and **Eddie Soffer**, co-owners of Jerusalem Capital Studios, have sounded out the proposed joint Egyptian-Israeli-American project with Egypt since last April. But, the source added, to avoid being enmeshed in differing Egyptian and Israeli views on who won the war, the film's end has been left open.

* * *

Queen Noor, the U.S.-born wife of Jordan's **King Hussein**, is about to become a mother. The royal court says the baby is expected sometime in March. The queen miscarried her first child early last year, and waited until the seventh month of pregnancy this time to announce the impending birth. The child will be Hussein's ninth — seven by three previous marriages and one by adoption. The king and queen are visiting in England where, sources say, Hussein will hold talks with British Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher**. . . . Meanwhile **Ursula Andress** says she too is expecting, though her baby isn't due until May. The 43-year-old actress took the baby's father home to meet her folks in Switzerland during the holidays. He's 29-year-old U.S. actor **Henry Hamlin** whom she met on a London film set last year while playing love goddess *Aphrodite* to his Perseus.

* * *

Not everybody in Rio de Janeiro is enthusiastic about **Frank Sinatra's** Jan. 26 soccer stadium spectacular. Some Brazilian entertainers don't want Ol' Blue Eyes on their turf and have threatened a counter-concert the same night. Others plan to boo from strategic points the minute Sinatra opens his mouth.

* * *

Dr. **Lee Macht**, the psychiatrist who treated **David Kennedy**, has admitted that he prescribed drugs illegally to the 24-year-old nephew of Sen. **Edward Kennedy**. The Harvard psychiatry professor pleaded innocent to charges of prescribing drugs without notifying the state ment health department. Later durin plea bargaining he agreed to a stat ment of facts presented Middlesex Superior Court Jud **Paul Garrity** in Cambridge, Ma Macht was fined $1,000 and had license to prescribe Class 2 dru suspended for at least one year. T Middlesex County assistant distr attorney said that at least 50 pr criptions over a 2½-year peri were written for the young Ken dy, involving the drugs Percod Dilauded — both painkillers — Quaaludes, a tranquilizer. Last y the son of **Robert Kennedy** spent weeks at Massachusetts Gene Hospital in Boston for treatment bacterial endocarditis, a heart ment sometimes associated w drug addicts.

* * *

Excommunicated Mormon **Sonia Johnson** *and her husband have s* arated, but the feminist says "T breakup of her marriage has no ing to do with her rift with church. Mrs. Johnson, president Mormons for the Equal Righ Amendment, said in Sterling, V that she and her husband, **Richard** "had crises at the same time." I scribing her husband as a femini she said, "He stuck it out when was almost unbearable . . . couldn't be better." An official the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which oppos the ERA, said that Mrs. John was excommunicated in Decemb not because of her work for ERA, but for teaching false doc rine. She plans to appeal her excom munication.

* * *

President **Chiang Ching-Kuo** *Taiwan is reported in good cond* tion following prostate surgery last week in Taipei. The government in formation office says the presiden would be able to resume wor shortly.

* * *

Studio 54 owners **Ian Schrager** *and Steven Rubell found that crimi* doesn't pay as they were each sen tenced to 3½ years in prison and or dered to pay $10,000 fines afte being found guilty of evading inco come taxes. U.S. District Judge Richard Owen noted in a New York court that the two had pleaded guilty to the charges and coopera ed with officials, but, he said, the still had committed a fraud against the government.

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Preferably young woman, French national, with fluent English.

Bi-lingual secretarial qualifications essential.

Located in the Cannes/Grasse area the position will offer varied and interesting work with considerable responsibilities.

Apply in writing to:

Sotheby Parke Bernet Monaco S.A.
Sporting d'Hiver,
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LARGE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMPANY
seeks
for its Managing Director

AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The person will be in charge of international public relations with the various branches of the company throughout the world.

The candidate will be an American or a British Commonwealth National, have perfect shorthand-typing and be used to high level contacts.
The position is located in the Paris area (Val de Marne 94)

Write with detailed C.V. and photo to Ref. 41.622
CONTESSE PUBLICITE, 20 av. de l'Opéra,
75040 Paris Cedex 01, who will forward.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AERONAUTIQUES (S.I.T.A.)
Worldwide Airline Telecommunications Network
seeks for its Head Office in Paris a

top-flight secretary personal assistant

for a Senior Director

The successful candidate should be fully bilingual French/English (English mother-tongue) and have:
. Excellent shorthand and typing skills in both languages,
. Excellent education and good appearance.

This position will entail some travel abroad.

We offer an attractive remuneration, fringe benefits, company restaurant.

Applicants are asked to send their detailed CV and photo to:
S.I.T.A. - Personnel Department
112, avenue Charles de Gaulle
92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine. FRANCE

THE WORLD BANK
has vacancies for

junior level French/English bilingual secretaries and typists

for its headquarters in WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

Minimum requirements : three years' relevant experience; typing : 50 wpm in both languages; shorthand : 80 wpm.
Fluency in both languages essential.
Salaries according to length of experience. Benefits include : 26 days' vacation, medical and life insurance, relocation to Washington paid on appointment plus home-leave travel every two years, retirement pension plan, flexible working hours, excellent training facilities and good career prospects.
Qualified candidates will be interviewed and tested locally.
Please quote ref. nº 80-7-00402 (D) and send your detailed C.V. (in English) to :
Miss J. Sanaux,
World Bank European Office,
66, av. d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France.
closing date : February 4.

ABBOTT
Division Diagnostic
Laboratoire Pharmaceutique Américain
basé à RUNGIS (SILIC)
recherche

une secretaire commerciale totalement bilingue

Au sein d'une équipe jeune, elle assurera d'une façon autonome, le secrétariat du DIRECTEUR REGIONAL, Responsable du Secteur de l'Europe du Sud.
Le poste conviendrait à une candidate dynamique, au profil tant administratif que commercial :
Agée de 30 ans minimum,
Expérience certaine de secrétaire de direction,
Sténo anglaise souhaitée.
La rémunération motivante sera fonction de ses capacités.
Envoyer CV, photo et lettre manuscrite à : Monsieur SARGEANT, Division Diagnostic, 2, place Gustave Eiffel, silic 203
94518 Rungis Cédex

هكذا من الاصل